THE WEATHER
Generally fair and continued warm Thursday and Friday.

THE MORNING STAR
WILMINGTON

FIND
The stenographer who should have been working for you from the day she first took a position—through persistent Want Advertising.

VOL. XCIV—NO. 86. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 25. 1914. WHOLE NUMBER 13,677.

EDITORS FEAST ON THOUGHT FOOD AS WELL AS SEAFOOD

Rich Programme Features Busy First Day of State Press Convention.

AT WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH

Excellent and Inspiring Addresses Heard Yesterday.

ATTENDANCE IS LARGE

President Poe, Dr. Graham, Attorney General Bickett, Messrs. Beasley, Butler, DePriest and Hill on Programme.

Characterized by a spirit of deep earnestness on the part of the delegates in attendance, born of the knowledge that theirs is the power to make or mar the judgment of the people of a commonwealth, in their attitude toward the public questions under discussion, the North Carolina Press Association opened its 42nd annual session yesterday morning in the convention hall of the Oceanic Hotel, Wrightsville Beach, with an attendance not surpassed in many years. Three sessions were held yesterday, two sessions will be held today, and the meeting will come to a close tomorrow evening following an all-day trip down the Cape Fear river to Southport, Fort Caswell and other points of interest.

In addition to the business sessions held yesterday, the social features of the convention also began last evening with an elaborate Dutch supper in the dining hall at The Oceanic. Other social features will include an automobile ride over the improved roads of New Hanover county this afternoon, a complimentary dance given by the Tidewater Power Company at Lumina, tonight, and the all-day river trip tomorrow, when the members of the association will be the guests jointly of Capt. Jno. W. Harper, of the steamer Wilmington, and the Southport Commercial Association.

The outstanding feature of the convention, aside from the large and representative attendance, and the spirit marking the manner with which the business features of the meeting are attended to, was the high type of the addresses, papers and discussions before the body yesterday, and this promises, judging from the programme, to be carried out during the remainder of the convention.

Featuring yesterday's sessions, in addition to an eloquent address of welcome by Judge George Rountree, of Wilmington, and a feeling response by Maj. H. A. London, of the Pittsboro Record, were the annual address of President Clarence H. Poe, of Raleigh, president and editor of The Progressive Farmer, who spoke on the subject, "The Editor Must Be a Crusader;" an inspirational address by Bion H. Butler, of the Raeford Journal, on the subject, "North Carolina Sloppy With Opportunities: What Can the Press Do in Developing Them;" an illuminating message of admonition and advice by Dr. Edward K. Graham, the youthful president of the University of North Carolina, on "Civic Service Week, An Opportunity for the Press;" an able and businesslike discussion by Mrs. J. G. Boylan, of the Wadesboro Messenger, on "How Can Our Papers Better Do Their Duty Towards Woman's Interests;" a splendid historical sketch of the past year in North Carolina with reference to the press of the State, by B. H. DePriest, of the Shelby Highlander; the annual oration by R. F. Beasley, of the Monroe Journal, who took as his subject, "The Tyranny of the Status Quo;" a beautiful poem by William Laurie Hill, of The Presbyterian Standard, Charlotte; and last but by no means least a comprehensive and succinct survey of the whole constitutional amendment question by Attorney General T. W. Bickett, whose subject was "Our Constitutional Amendment: a Plain Statement to Moulders of Public Opinion."

Convention Called to Order.

Most of the delegates had arrived by yesterday morning, though some few came in on the early trains during the day. President Poe called the convention to order at 10 o'clock, and upon his invitation the opening prayer was offered by Mr. William Laurie Hill, of The Presbyterian Standard, of Charlotte. Mr. Poe then introduced the Hon. George Rountree, of Wilmington, judge of the Eighth North Carolina Judicial district, who on behalf of the press of Wilmington and the citizens of the city and the beach, extended to the members of the association a most cordial welcome. In his address Judge Rountree paid high tribute to the newspaper men of North Carolina, and speaking especially of President Clarence Poe, said that he knew of no man in the State who had done more for North Carolina recently than Mr. Poe. The speaker briefly reviewed some of the historical features of the Cape Fear section and referred most optimistically to the splendid progress that is now being made in developing and upbuilding the territory. He declared that if the editors did not enjoy themselves during their stay at the beach it would not be because the people of the city and section had not made every effort to make their visit a memorable one.

Judge Rountree, in closing, brought out the feature that the freedom of the press was guaranteed by the Federal constitution, and that by reason of this the editors and makers of papers held in their hands a mighty power for good or evil. With this unprecedented power, he begged to inquire if its wielders always sufficiently considered this phase of the matter. He askd if it would not be wise to make some limitation by way of license or otherwise, upon the right of anyone and everyone to start a paper and disseminate opinions—wise and otherwise.

Maj. H. A. London, editor of the Chatham Record and a prominent practicing attorney of Pittsboro, was presented by President Poe, and made the response to Judge Rountree's address of welcome. Major London thanked Judge Rountree for the cordial welcome, declaring that he personally appreciated it and knew that the other members of the association were of the same mind. Referring to the hospitality of the Cape Fear section, he said that it had been well known since colonial days. He declared that it gave him great pleasure to again visit the beach and to note the wonderful improvements that have been made during the past few years; recalling as he did the time when it was only a barren strip of sand. Wilmington, too, he declared, was sufficient attraction for the editors of the State, and he recounted in brief some of the notable incidents of this city's part in moulding the history of North Carolina. He thanked Judge Rountree for the high praise of the editors of the State, and in passing remarked that he stood ready to say, and defy contradiction, that no class of men in the State has done more for the commonwealth than the patriotic, public-spirited, poorly-paid and hard-working editors. Referring to the power of the press, he urged his fellow members of the association to continue their conservative yet progressive policy upon which they have builded so well in the past, and to strive ever for the ideal in their journalistic calling.

Greeting From the Absent.

Before proceeding with the further business of the convention, President Poe read a cablegram of greetings and best wishes from Hon. Walter H. Page, ambassador to Great Britain, and a North Carolinian by birth; also a telegram from Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, a member of the association, who stated that he was sending a message to the editors in a special delivery letter. There was also a letter from Dr. T. N. Ivey, of Nashville, Tenn., a North Carolinian and a former president of the association, in which he expressed his regret in not being able to attend the convention, and sent greetings and best wishes to the members. The messages of greetings were made a part of the records of the convention.

Address of President.

In his address on the subject, "The

(Continued on Page Five)

He Keeps Newspaper "History Straight"

Editor B. H. DePriest, of the Highlander, Shelby, N. C., Official Historian of the North Carolina Press Association, who read the annual "Historian's Paper" Before the Convention at Wrightsville Beach yesterday.

TODAY'S PROGRAMME.

The convention programme for this morning includes a discussion of business problems at 9:30 o'clock; the election of officers for the ensuing year at 11 o'clock; followed by papers on "How I Got Every Local Merchant But One to Advertise," by Ora L. Jones, of the Brevard News; "Is Mutual Fire Insurance For North Carolina Newspapers Advisable," by H. C. Martin, of the Lenoir News, and "How to Get More Money From Legal Notices and Foreign Advertising," by O. F. Crowson, of the Burlington News. The morning session will be brought to a close following the adoption of resolutions and the consideration of miscellaneous business.

The afternoon will be devoted to recreation, the members of the association being the guests of citizens of Wilmington on an automobile ride over the good roads of the county.

At the night session the convention will hear the annual address by the guest of honor, who this year will be Mr. Norman Happood, editor of Harper's Weekly. The address will be delivered at 8:30 o'clock in the convention hall. Mr. Happood will speak on "The Southern Editor's Big Job."

Following the installation of new officers and the adoption of resolutions, the convention will formally adjourn, and the delegates will attend a dance in their honor at Lumina.

TROUBLE AT BUTTE IS SAID TO BE OVER

Moyer Calls on Governor Stewart for Protection

AND CONTROL OF TOWN

Mayor Duncan, of Butte, However, Refused to Commit Himself As to the Turmoil Being at An End —Moyer Leaves.

Butte, Mont., June 24.—Butte was quiet today after a night of rioting caused by internal strife in the Western Federation of Miners which cost the life of one man, injuries to four others and heavy property loss.

Mayor Duncan, however, would not commit himself as to the turmoil being at an end. He fears reprisals between the factions but said he would not ask for troops as he believes the sheriff should make that request. The sheriff has taken no action toward that end. Citizens said they looked to Governor Stewart, at Helena, for a solution of the trouble.

Charles H. Moyer, president of the federation, and others who were driven from the miners' hall under fire, appealed to the governor at Helena today for State control at Butte.

The mines worked as usual and so far the operating companies have not been brought into the controversy. It was officially announced the mine owners have taken no part in the factional fight.

Altogether 250 pounds of dynamite was exploded in the streets of Butte last night in four hours. The dynamite was obtained by rioters from a mine after the engineer had been forced to lower the rioters to the powder magazine.

One man stood in the middle of the street in front of the miners' union hall, cut holes in sticks, inserted caps and fuses and then tossed the dynamite into the building. Pickets warned the crowds in the street to fall back when the fuses were lighted.

No Attempt at Arrests.

Civil authorities made no attempt to stop the rioting. Mayor Duncan expressed the opinion that more serious trouble was averted by not making arrests.

J. J. McCaffery, county attorney, announced he would investigate the riotous actions of the crowds last night and that if he obtained evidence he would prosecute.

Speeders continued to sign membership for the new union formed Sunday. They asserted they had no part in the trouble last night and that they counselled peace.

Governor Stewart offered State aid in bringing about peace here in a telegram tonight to President McDonald of the new miners' union. It reads:

"The State administration stands ready to assist in bringing about peace and harmony between the miners in the Butte district.

"Can we aid in preparing plans for arbitration or in any other manner. We will be glad to confer with you or your representatives and will cheerfully assist you in any solution of the difficulties if it is within our power."

President McDonald replied:

"Thanks. We need no assistance. Disturbing element gone from here. Whole thing caused by Moyer and men who shot from hall. Will keep you posted."

MORE NORTH CAROLINA TIMBER LAND BOUGHT

By the Federal Government for Forest Reservation.

About Thirteen Thousand, Five Hundred Acres of a 27,000-acre Track Lies in Mount Mitchell Region.

Washington, June 24.—The National Forest Reservation Commission today approved for purchase by the government a number of tracts in Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, totalling more than 27,000 acres. About 13,500 acres are in North Carolina, principally in the Mt. Mitchell region, about 7,000 acres in Tennessee, and 6,000 acres in West Virginia.

This will conclude the purchases for the fiscal year closing June 30, 1914, during which the areas approved for purchase have totalled nearly 400,000 acres. The lands selected for acquisition by the government for National forest purposes in the East since the purchase policy was inaugurated in 1910 now total 1,195,00 0acres having a purchase price of $5,569,000.

One of the best tracts, from a timber standpoint, that the commission ever has concluded to buy, contains more than 7,000 acres and is in the Mt. Mitchell region, North Carolina. Its purchase was decided on today. It averages more than 6,000 feet of saw timber and other products per acre. All the tracts adjoin or lie near lands previously acquired under the general policy by which National forests of good size are being built up in the eastern mountains through successive purchases.

Toy Hunt for the Children
at Lumina tomorrow afternoon, 5 to 6 P. M. (Advertisement.)

CONFIDENT REBELS WILL PARTICIPATE

In Mediation Through in Unofficial Manner.

AGENT DENY REPORT

Constitutionalists at Washington Declare Statement Made at New Orleans Regarding Demands on Carranza Untrue.

Washington, June 24.—Despite many conflicting reports concerning the mission to Washington of Mexican Constitutionalists en route here, it was asserted tonight in official quarters that there is every expectation that Gen. Carranza's agents will accept the invitation of the American commissioners at the Niagara Falls mediation conference to participate in informal negotiations.

In the light of the announcement in New Orleans by Alfredo Breceda, one of the three Carranza agents on his way to Washington that the Constitutionalists never would confer with Gen. Huerta except on the battlefield, a statement made here tonight by a Constitutionalist representative was considered as significant.

"It can be said with emphasis," the Constitutionalist representative averred, "that the statement made yesterday by Mr. Breceda is not supported by Fernando Iglesias Calderon. Mr. Calderon is coming to the United States to aid in negotiations toward the settlement of troubles of his country."

In this connection it was pointed out that Mr. Breceda left New Orleans for Washington early today while Mr. Calderon and Mr. Espinosa, third of the agents sent here by Gen. Carranza, remained in New Orleans, planning to leave tomorrow.

It was learned today that plans for Constitutionalist participation in the informal conference with Huerta and American representatives at Niagara Falls are proceeding as originally outlined.

The battle at Zacatecas was said to be an important factor in the present outlook, however. Should Zacatecas fall, it was pointed out, Huerta's hopes would be ended. Zacatecas was regarded as the dictator's last stand. If Villa and his allied forces routed the Federals there, the general opinion was that the Constitutionalists then would be in a position to demand terms of peace.

Apparent Healing.

There has been an apparent healing of the reported breach between Constitutionalist chiefs and the Carranza agents now in Washington. It has

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

TOBACCO GROWERS APPEAL TO UNCLE SAM

For Relief From Low Prices for the Product.

One Hundred Tobacco Growers from Virgina Led by State President of Farmers' Union, Visit Washington.

Washington, June 24.—One hundred Virginia tobacco growers representing every farmers' union in the State, today appealed for relief from low prices to the joint House and Senate commission recently created to investigate the tobacco industry. "We have failed both as an organization and as individual citizens to get relief from present conditions," D. M. Carraway, president of the State union, told the commission, "so we have come to the government of the United States for relief."

Mr. Carraway asked that the commission proceed at once to complete its investigation into conditions surrounding the production of tobacco in this country, and its sale to European governments and manufacturers. He urged the creation of a government bureau for the marketing of tobacco, and, if necessary, maintenance of a representative in Europe to contract for the sale of tobacco with the buyers.

"We see no other way in which the farmers may grow tobacco at a fair and remunerative price," Mr. Carraway declared.

Several other farmers were heard briefly. Senator Martin and Representative Flood are members of the commission and Representatives Watson and Saunders, of Virginia, attended the hearing.

After the hearing the tobacco growers went to the White House, where they were received by President Wilson.

STATE TREASURER LACY CALLS ON THE SHERIFFS.

For Strict Enforcement of Auto License Law.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., June 24.—State Treasurer B. R. Lacy is sending out to all the county sheriffs in the State urgent letters calling on them to undertake the careful enforcement of the State law that requires all automobile agents to have State licenses or duplicates of licenses for the machines they are offering for sale.

CONCLUDE TERMS FOR SETTLEMENT

Of Differences Between Mexico and United States

NOW UP TO FACTIONS

Protocol Setting Forth the Terms Signed at Niagara Falls Last Night—Mexicans to Select President.

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 25.—Terms for composing all international differences between the United States and Mexico have been concluded. The conditions under which diplomatic relations will be resumed were embodied in a protocol signed tonight by the ambassador from Brazil, the ministers of Chile and Argentina and the American and Huerta delegates.

When a new provisional government is established to succeed that headed by Gen. Huerta the result of mediation—recognized as a triumph for Pan-American diplomacy—will become effective.

Coincidentally with the action taken tonight it was announced that the actual selection of a provisional president and the organization of the new government will be left to an informal conference of representatives of the Constitutionalists—Luis Cabrera, Rafael Zubaran and Jose Vasconcelos—and the Huerta delegates to the mediation conference.

No formal adjournment of mediation will be taken but there will be no sessions while representatives of the two Mexican factions endeavor to agree on the personnel of the new government, agrarian and educational reform and other internal problems.

Settlement in Sight.

Tonight's formal session of mediators and delegates prepared the way for the complete settlement of difficulties between the Nnited States and Mexico growing out of the failure of a Huerta officer at Tampico to salute the Stars and Stripes.

The single outstanding proviso in the protocol is that the international problem shall be declared adjusted on the establishment of a new provisional government. The protocol sets forth:

"That the United States and Argentina, Brazil and Chile—the mediating countries—shall recognize the new provisional government and that thenceforth the diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico shall be resumed.

That the United States demands no indemnity and does not further exact satisfaction for any of the incidents connected with the patrol of Mexican waters and invasion of the country.

"That a commission shall be appointed to adjust private claims growing out of the revolution and international incidents.

The protocol was drafted early today and its phraseology telegraphed to Washington for approval.

At 9 o'clock word came from President Wilson and Secretary Bryan authorizing the American delegates to sign it.

The effort to finish work on international points in the peace plan so that all might be accepted before the beginning of informal meetings of Constitutionalists and Huerta representatives has been in progress since Friday. Then President Wilson informed Minister Naon in Washington that the American government desir-

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

C. F. & Y. V. MATTER CLAIMS ATTENTION

Department of Justice Seeks Further Information

George C. Todd Assigned to Confer With Governor Craig and Determine Whether Department Will Prosecute Suit.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., June 24.—The Department of Justice today took definite action to secure tangible information as to the dismemberment of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad and the contemplated suit against the Southern and Coast Line railways.

Before any definite steps are taken, however, the Department of Justice will endeavor to get further information from Governor Craig. With this in view the case was assigned to Geo. C. Todd, assistant to Attorney General McReynolds.

Mr. Todd will get into communication with Governor Craig at once and determine whether the department will prosecute a suit against two railroads to compel them to restore the road and operate it as a distinct line instead of the "jerk water" affair as it is now called. P. R. A.

NEW HEAT RECORDS FOR JUNE IN MANY CITIES.

Temperature High South of Ohio River—Record at Jacksonville.

Washington, June 24.—Terrific heat that established new June records in several cities spread over almost all of the country eastward and southward from the Ohio Valley today. In Augusta and Savannah, Ga., the mercury reached 102 degrees. Other new records for June were established at Louisville and Jacksonville with temperatures of 100 and in Ne wOrleans where the official thermometers showed 98 degrees.

VILLA SUCCEEDS WHERE OTHERS HAVE GIVEN UP

FOUR CONSPIRATORS DRAW THEIR FREEDOM

President Wilson Commutes Prison Sentences.

Other Twenty Defendants Must Begin Their Terms in Leavenworth Penitentiary Today—Clemency of Two Withheld.

Washington, June 24.—President Wilson today commuted to expire at once the sentences imposed on Michael J. H. Hannon, of Scranton, Pa.; Frank H. Painter, of Omaha, Neb.; Fred J. Mooney, of Duluth, Minn., and William Shupe, of Chicago, all convicted in the "dynamite conspiracy" cases.

The other twenty defendants, including the leaders, must begin serving their sentences tomorrow in Leavenworth penitentiary. Clemency for John H. Barry and Paul J. Morrin, both of St. Louis, was withheld while they have opportunity to submit separate petitions.

Hannon had been sentenced to three years; Painter to two; Mooney and Shupe each got a year and a day. Barry got four years and Mrris three. Those whose applications forclemency were denied and the terms they must serve are as follows:

Frank M. Ryan, head of the Iron Workers, Chicago, seven years.

Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco, six years.

Michael J. Young, Boston, six years.

Frank C. Webb, New York, six years.

Philip A. Cooliey, New Orleans, six years.

John T. Butler, Buffalo, N. Y., six years.

Charles N. Beum, Minneapolis, three years.

Henry W. Legleiter, Pittsburgh, three years.

Ernest G. W. Basey, Indianapolis, three years.

J. E. Munsey, Salt Lake City, six years.

Peter J. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio, four years.

Murray L. Punnell, Springfield, Ill., three years.

W. Bert Brown, Kansas City, three years.

Edward Smythe, Peoria, Ill., three years.

George Anderson, Cleveland, three years.

Frank J. Higgins, Boston, two years.

Michael J. Cunnane, Philadelphia, three years.

William E. Ridden, Milwaukee, three years.

No memorandum was given out accompanying the President's action, but it was understood the President followed closely the recommendations of Attorney General McReynolds.

The four men whose sentences were commuted had a minor part in the conspiracy, the government charged. Petitions setting out individually the applications of the other two for executive clemency, will be received.

The 24 men who applied for pardon were convicted of conspiracy of the transportation of dynamite in inter-State commerce for the wrecking of buildings and other structures in a labor war between the Structural Iron Workers' organization and the employers.

The noted cases grew directly out of the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building and the confessions of the McNamara brothers.

New trials have been granted and are pending for the following:

Olaf A. Tveitmoe, San Francisco.
William K. McKain, Kansas City.
James E. Ray, Peoria, Ill.
Richard H. Holihan, Chicago.
Fred Sherman, Indianapolis.
William Bernhardt, Cincinnati.

GOLFER "CUSSED" PRESIDENT, WHILE PLAYING ON GREENS

Because Wilson Sent Ball Rather Close to His Head—Apologies.

Washington, June 24.—The story of how President Wilson, golfing on a local green, sent a ball whizzing near another golfer's head and how the other fellow roundly "cussed" the President of the United States and then, in confusion and chagrin, made profuse apologies, had a sequel today when President Wilson and the other golfer exchanged letters, one an abject apology and the other an acknowledgement coupled with a firm declaration from the President that he was within his rights under the rules of the game.

Managers of the club were expecting to take some action against the "cussing" member when he wrote his apology. Local golf clubs compete keenly for the President's game on their greens, he probably will not visit one of them again.

RAINE ARRESTED ON FEDERAL WARRANT.

Charged With Using Mails to Defraud in Memphis Bank Case.

Memphis, Tenn., June 24.—C. Hunter Raine, against whom indictments are pending in State courts charging that while President of the Mercantile Bank of this city he misappropriated $1,091,000, was arrested today on a Federal warrant alleging use of the mails to defraud. He waived examination and was released on $10,000 bond to appear at the November term of the United States district court here.

Captured Zacatecas After Desperate Assault Tuesday Night

REBELS LOSE HEAVILY

Over Two Thousand of His Soldiers Dead

IS IMPORTANT CITY

No Report Made as to Number of Federal Garrison Killed—Numerous Prisoners Taken When the City Fell.

El Paso, Texas, June 24.—Zacatecas, an important city of Central Mexico, fell into the hands of the Constitutionalists at sundown yesterday, according to announcement tonight by Gen. Villa's officials here. Two of Villa's generals were wounded.

The Constitutionalists were heavy losers, according to an official dispatch. No mention is made of the Federal killed, but it was said many prisoners were captured with much arms and ammunition.

It was believed Villa's lack of effective artillery ammunition had made it necessary to rush the Federal positions with infantry, taking the city by a sudden attack, which, according to official reports, resulted in the capture of a large portion of the garrison and its munitions.

Up to a late hour, only one official and no press message had arrived from the front.

The border city of Juarez immediately began celebrating.

The telegram describing the victory was received by Col. Ornelas, the Juarez commander, and by Lazaro De LaGarza, Villa's agent here. It was signed by Gen. Orestes Pereyra, commander at Torreon, and read:

"I have the honor to communicate to you that yesterday at 6 P. M. the important city of Zacatecas was captured by the forces of the division of the North. We took many prisoners and captured a large quantity of ammunition and arms. There were large losses on our side.

"Gen. Trinidad Rodriguez was seriously wounded and Gen. Maclevic Herrera was slightly wounded."

Washington, June 24.—Reports of the capture of Zacatecas yesterday by General Villa's troops after a bloody battle, came to the State Department late tonight in dispatches from Consuls Carothers and Edwards quoting Constitutionalist authorities at Juarez. Few details were given.

Extraordinary interest is attached to the fighting at Zacatecas, for there have been strong intimations that on the outcome of the battle there might depend the willingness of the Constitutionalists to accept the American invitation to informally discuss peace plans at Niagara Falls. General Villa is expected to continue his march southward, massing his forces against Aguascalientes, where Huerta's broken ranks are preparing to form for what may be their last stand between the Constitutionalists and Mexico City.

San Luis Potosi Evacuated.

Saltillo, Mexico, June 23.—Via Laredo, Texas, June 24.—Federal troops which have been stationed at San Luis Potosi already have evacuated that town with the exception of a small garrison, according to a report by courier received at the headquarters of General Caranza today. The report states the larger portion of the Federal troops under General Joaquin Maas have been sent to reinforce Aguas Calientes and to garrison Queretaro.

This seemed to indicate that the Federals in the vicinity of San Luis Potosi would make a stenuous effort to check the advance of the Constitutionalists who have reached a point on the railroad fifty kilometers from that place.

The Constitutionalists are preparing the railroad as rapidly as possible.

General Gonzales arrived last night with 2,000 men from Monterey. He was joined this morning by General Luis Caballero, governor of the State of Tamaulipas, and General Camacho who is operating in the State of Puebla. These generals with the Cabrera brothers who are leaders in the State of Hidalgo, conferred today regarding the present situation in the affairs of the Constitutionalists. Gonzales' 2,000 troops, it was announced, will leave for the South tomorrow.

Financial Agent Jailed.

Eagle Pass, Texas, June 24.—G. M. Seguin, Constitutionalist financial agent at Piedras Negras, who recently was called to Saltillo by General Carranza, has been placed in jail there, it was learned in Piedras Negras tonight. The charges which it was said were being investigated, were not made public.

Twenty-five Mexicans alleged to be Huerta sympathizers were deported from Piedras Negras today. They were brought to the International bridge and ordered to leave Mexico.

USED MAILS TO DEFRAUD.

Two Promoters Arrested in Philadelphia—Tennessee Town Lots.

Philadelphia, June 24.—Charged with using the mails to defraud, "Colonel" George Wilkinson, president of the Central Tennessee Development Company, and Mahlon Van Buskirk, counsel for the concern, were arrested today and held in $2,500 bail by a United States commissioner.

It is alleged that the company exploited Spring City, Tenn., using the mails to induce purchase of land owned by the development company and the bonds and other securities it issued

WASHINGTON GOT TWO OFF LEADERS OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE

:: SPORTS ::

PHILLIES WIN BOTH ENDS OF A DOUBLE DEAL FROM BROOKLYN

∴ STANDING OF THE MAJOR LEAGUE CLUBS ∴

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club:	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	35	24	.593
Detroit	36	25	.590
St. Louis	34	25	.576
Washington	33	27	.550
Boston	30	30	.500
Chicago	29	31	.483
New York	21	34	.382
Cleveland	21	38	.356

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club:	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	33	20	.623
Cincinnati	31	27	.534
St. Louis	32	29	.525
Chicago	29	30	.492
Philadelphia	28	27	.491
Pittsburgh	26	28	.481
Brooklyn	23	30	.434
Boston	23	32	.418

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Club:	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Indianapolis	34	23	.596
Chicago	32	23	.581
Baltimore	30	25	.545
Buffalo	28	25	.528
Kansas City	29	33	.468
Pittsburgh	25	30	.455
Brooklyn	23	29	.442
St. Louis	20	37	.418

RESULTS YESTERDAY

At Washington 4; Philadelphia 3.
2nd: Washington 2; Philadelphia 1.
At New York 0; Boston 3.
2nd: New York 3; Boston 2.
At St. Louis 5; Cleveland 4.
2nd: St. Louis 3; Cleveland 1.
At Chicago 5; Detroit 2.

At Philadelphia 2; Brooklyn 0.
2nd: Philadelphia 6; Brooklyn 1.
At Boston 7; New York 3.
2nd: Boston 0; New York 4.
At Pittsburg 0; St. Louis 3.
At Cincinnati 5; Chicago 11.

At St. Louis 1; Chicago 5.
At Indianapolis 5; Kansas City 2.
(Only two scheduled.)

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY

Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Boston at New York.

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Kansas City at Indianapolis.
Pittsburg at Buffalo.

AMERICAN

WASHINGTON CELEBRATES JOHNSON'S WEDDING DAY.

Took Both Ends of Double Header from World's Champions.

Washington, June 24.—Washington today celebrated Walter Johnson's wedding day and the home coming from a disastrous Western tour by defeating Philadelphia in both games of a double header before the largest crowd of the season. The scores were 4 to 3 and 2 to 1. Johnson and Boehling were in top-notch form, the Athletics' totaling only seven hits in the two games.

Philadelphia ....001 200 000—3 3 2
Washington ....000 300 01x—4 11 2
Shawkey, Bush and Schang; Boehlin and Henry.

Second game:
Philadelphia ....000 000 100—1 4 0
Washington ....002 000 00x—2 5 0
Wyckoff, Brown and Lapp; Johnson and Ainsmith.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON BREAK DOUBLE BILL.

Boston Took First Game While Second Went to Home Team.

New York, June 24.—New York and Boston broke even in the double header here today, the visitors winning the first game 3 to 0., while New York turned the tables in the second game 3 to 2. The second game was a nip and tuck affair which Hartzell won with a home run in the ninth inning.

Boston .....000 030 000—3 5 0
New York .....000 000 000—0 4 2
Leonard and Carrigan; McHale, Cole, Warhop and Nunemaker.

Second game:
Boston .....001 000 100—2 6 0
New York .....010 000 101—3 7 1
Foster, Bedient and Thomas; Keating, Caldwell and Sweeney.

COVELESKIE'S SCORELESS INNINGS NOW HISTORY.

Chicago Stopped His Record at Beginning of Thirty-Fifth.

Chicago, June 24.—Chicago broke Coveleskie's record of runless innings today and incidentally defeated Detroit 5 to 2 in the first game of the series here. Coveleskie had pitched 32 2-3 innings without a run being charged against him, but after one out in Chicago's third inning Cicotte scored the first run, stopping Coveleskie at his 35th inning. Cobb did not accompany the Detroit team to Chicago.

Detroit .....000 110 000—2 5 4
Chicago .....002 100 02x—5 9 2
Coveleskie, Hall and McKee; Cicotte and Mayer.

ST. LOUIS COPS TWO FROM CLEVELAND NAPS.

By Score of Five to Four and Three to One—Several Pitchers Used.

St. Louis, June 24.—St. Louis won two games from Cleveland today 5 to 4 and 3 to 1.

Cleveland .....011 000 110—4 7 4
St. Louis .....010 003 001—5 11 5
Bowman, Steen, Morton and O'Neill; Taylor, Baumgardner, Weilman and Agnew.

Second game:
Cleveland .....010 000 000—1 7 1
St. Louis .....000 021 00x—3 6 1
James and Carisch; Weilman, Hamilton and Crossin and Agnew.

JOHNSON-MORAN FIGHT IS SCHEDULED FOR SATURDAY.

Paris, June 24.—Jack Johnson, the champion heavyweight pugilist will weigh about 210 pounds when he enters the ring on Saturday for his fight with Frank Moran, of Pittsburg. This means he will be about ten pounds heavier than at the time of his fight against Jeffries in Reno on July 4th, 1910.

Since Johnson began training he has lost 25 or 30 pounds.

Johnson says he has $5,000 to bet on himself, with no takers.

The odds generally range from 5 to 1 down to 2 to 1 in favor of Johnson.

Johnson and Moran appear to be equally confident of victory. Moran asserted today he was sure he would defeat Johnson.

Both men today covered several miles on the road and engaged in bouts with training partners. Moran has received few visitors, while Johnson is an object of interest to considerable crowds daily. So far there has been little betting on the result.

Toy Hunt for the Children
at Lumina tomorrow afternoon, 5 to 6 P. M. (advertisement.)

NATIONAL

NEW YORK AND BOSTON SPLIT DOUBLE HEADER.

Captain Doyle, of New York, Spiked—Disabled for Several Days.

Boston, Mass., June 24.—New York and Boston divided a double header today, the home team winning the first 7 to 3 and the Champions taking the second 4 to 0.

Captain Doyle, of New York, was spiked in a collision with Mann at second base in the fifth inning of the first game and will be disabled several days.

New York .. ..010 002 000—39 2
Boston .. ..011 031 10x—7 14 1
Demaree, Fromme and Meyers and McLean; Rudolph and Whaling.

Second game—
New York .. ..000 030 001—4 8 0
Boston .. ..000 000 000—0 4 0
Marquard and Meyers; Perdue, Crutcher, Cocerham and Whaling.

CHI MADE NINE RUNS IN FIFTH INNING.

Defeating Cincinnati Eleven to Five—Six Hits and Four Passes.

Cincinnati, June 24.—Chicago batted six hits in the fifth inning today which coupled with four bases on balls and an error gave them nine runs, the final score being 11 to 5.

Chicago .. ....000 090 020—11 12 3
Cincinnati .. ..000 210 200— 5 5 1
Cheney, Pierce and Needham; Yingling, Schneider, Koestner and Clark and Gonzales.

PITTSBURG BOY DEFEATED PITTSBURG.

Held His Home Team to Four Widely Scattered Hits Yesterday.

Pittsburg, June 24.—William Doak, whose home is in Pittsburg, held the home team to four widely scattered hits today and shut them out 3 to 0. Magee, of the St. Louis club, was put off the field in the third inning for disputing a decision.

St. Louis .. ....010 110 000—3 10 1
Pittsburg .. ....000 000 000—0 4 0
Doak and Snyder; Adams, McQuillan and Gibson and Coleman.

PHILLIES TOOK BOTH ENDS OF DOUBLE HEADER

Brooklyn Easy Mustard for the Philadelphia National League Boys.

Philadelphia, June 24.—Philadelphia won both games of a double header from Brooklyn here today 2 to 0 and 6 to 1.

Brooklyn .. ...000 000 000—0 7 0
Philadelphia ..000 110 00x—2 4 0
Ragan, Allen and Fischer; Mayer and Dooin.

Second game—
Brooklyn .. ...100 000 000—1 7 0
Philadelphia ....300 000 12x—6 10 1
Bown, Allen and Erwin and McCarty; Alexander and Killifer.

WARRANT ISSUED FOR ARREST OF TYRUS COBB.

Detroit, June 24.—A warrant was issued today for the arrest of Tyrus Cobb, the baseball player, on a charge of disturbing the peace. The complaint was made by William L. Carpenter, a meat dealer with whom Cobb had an altercation Saturday night. Cobb was in Battle Creek today attending the Southern Michigan League flag raising ceremonies.

Walter Takes Unto Himself a Bride

FAMOUS WASHINGTON PITCHER AND DAUGHTER OF REPRESENTATIVE MARRIED.

Washington, June 24.—Walter Johnson, pitcher of the Washington American Baseball League team, and Miss Hazel Lee Roberts, daughter of Representative E. E. Roberts, of Nevada, were married here tonight. Only members of the Roberts family witnessed the ceremony.

The pitcher and his bride will not have their honeymoon until after the end of the baseball season.

Miss Roberts and her mother saw Johnson pitch his way to victory against the world's champion Athletics this afternoon.

Johnson, although a veteran in the baseball world, is only 26 years old. His home is in Coffeyville, Kas., where he owns a ranch.

FEDERAL

INDIANAPOLIS FEDS WIN FIFTEENTH IN A ROW.

Heavy Hitting in First and Second Frames Piles Up Scores.

Indianapolis, June 24.—Heavy hitting in the first and second innings of today's game with Kansas City gave Indianapolis four runs, enough to win their 15th straight game, 5 to 2

Kansas City ....100 000 010—2 9 2
Indianapolis ....220 100 00x—5 11 2
Cullop, Stone and Easterly and Enzenroth; Kaiserling and Rariden.

HOME RUN HIT STARTS CHICAGO'S WINNING SCORES.

Took Opening Game With St. Louis Federals Yesterday Afternoon.

St. Louis, June 24.—Chicago took the first game of its series with St. Louis today, 5 to 1. Wilson hit a home run for the visitors' initial tally.

Chicago .....010 030 100—5 6 2
St. Louis .....100 000 000—1 6 1
Lange and Wilson; Willett and Simon.

BEING REPRODUCED BY PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS

U. S. Military and Navy Records in Raleigh

BEING PRONOUNCED. ... ... Two Winston Men Bound Over to Court in Connection With Burning of Store—Lineman Peck is Recovering.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., June 24.—The military and naval records of the United States found in this State, under the research work of Mr. Marshall DeLancey Haywood, for the United States department, are being reproduced by photographic process, the instrument used being the "Photostat". One of these complicated instruments has been set up in the Historical Commission section of the new State administration building and is being operated by Mr. Wilbur M. MacConnell, of the photographic firm of Leat Bros., Washington.

Owen and Cobler Held for Court.

Notice came today to the State Department of Insurance that the two corner grocerymen, T. B. Owen and K. L. Cobler, of Winston-Salem, arrested by Deputy Commissioner of Insurance W. A. Scott, on the charge of implication in the burning of their store for the insurance, have been bound over to the Superior court. Cobler gave bond, but Owen was unable to give bond and went to jail.

A charter is issued for the Auto Supply Co., of Charlotte, capital $10,000 authorized and $2,100 subscribed by D. G. Hilton, H. B. McGill and E. T. Wadsworth.

2,300 Volts Through His Body.

W. W. Peck, head lineman for the Western Union Telegraph Co., here, is recovering nicely from his terrible experience yesterday in having 2,300 volts of electricity flash through his body while he was working on some wire on Fayetteville street in front of the remodeled postoffice building. His nerve system is completely upset and bad burns across his shoulders are the most serious injuries thus far developed. Peck was looking for wire troubles and came in contact with a live wire. He came down the pole unassisted after the current was cut off from the wire.

The settlement of State taxes for Wake county has just been made with the State Treasurer by Sheriff Sears, the total being $275,389. This includes special road taxes amounting to $69,032 and school taxes amounting to $66,470.

—Chief of Police Williams says that all chauffeurs must have their licenses by July 1st when the new year begins. He has issued orders that all who fail to do so shall be arrested.

Toy Hunt for the Children
at Lumina tomorrow afternoon, 5 to 6 P. M. (advertisement.)

STARS * * * * * By Stallings

I'LL SWAP YER A CHOLLY-HOSS FOR IT.
IF YOU DON'T WANNA PAY MONEY I'LL TAKE SOAP WRAPPERS.
BUYING STOCK WAS HIS OCCUPATION BEFORE HE SETTLED TO THE NATIONAL PASTIME AS A PROFESSION
FORREST CADY
CATCHER
BOSTON RED SOX
HE'S JUST OVER THA HILL, I KNOW.
HE AND THE BEARS SORTTA MIX IT UP IN THE WINTER
I SEE THE FLAGS ARE STILL UP.
YOU CAN PICK HIM OUT OF A CROWD OF A MILLION—LOOK AT HIS SOX.

How They Stand

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Club:	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Mobile	38	31	.551
New Orleans	38	30	.559
Chattanooga	38	30	.559
Atlanta	36	30	.545
Birmingham	36	31	.537
Nashville	35	34	.507
Memphis	28	39	.418
Montgomery	24	47	.338

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

Club:	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Columbus	5	1	.833
Columbia	4	2	.667
Albany	4	2	.667
Savannah	3	3	.500
Charleston	3	3	.500
Augusta	2	4	.333
Jacksonville	1	5	.167
Macon	1	5	.167

VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

Club:	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Norfolk	38	18	.679
Richmond	32	22	.593
Newport News	34	24	.586
Roanoke	28	31	.475
Petersburg	20	29	.408
Portsmouth	18	41	.305

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE.

Club:	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Charlotte	33	20	.623
Winston-Salem	29	22	.569
Durham	31	21	.596
Raleigh	24	28	.462
Asheville	21	32	.396
Greensboro	18	33	.353

RESULTS YESTERDAY.

North Carolina League.
At Asheville 9; Winston-Salem 7. (Called end 6th catch train.)
At Charlotte 1; Raleigh 10.
At Greensboro 8; Durham 9.

Virginia League.
At Norfolk 3; Newport News 0.
2nd: Norfolk 3; Newport News 3. (11 innings, darkness.)
At Richmond 3; Portsmouth 2.
At Roanoke 2; Petersburg 5.

Southern League.
At Atlanta 5; Memphis 3.
At Birmingham 1; Mobile 13.
At Chattanooga 7; Nashville 3.
At Montgomery 1; New Orleans 4.

South Atlantic League.
At Columbia 5; Augusta 6.
At Savannah 1; Charleston 2.
At Albany 3; Jacksonville 1.
t Columbus 8; Macon 0.

International League.
At Baltimore 2; Toronto 4. (11 innings.)
2nd: Baltimore 6; Toronto 2. (Called end seventh.)
At Jersey City 5; Rochester 4.
2nd: Jersey City 10; Rochester 3.
At Newark 6; Montreal 2.
2nd: Newark 1; Montreal 3.
At Providence 7; Buffalo 4.

American Association.
At Kansas City 7; Indianapolis 6.
At St. Paul 3; Columbus 8.
At Minneapolis 3; Cleveland 1.
2nd: Minneapolis 7; Cleveland 1.
At Milwaukee 2; Louisville 1.
2nd: Milwaukee 1; Louisville 6.

HOPE MILLS ADVANCED.

Postoffice is Placed in Presidential Class.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., June 24.—The postoffice at Hope Mills has been advanced to the Presidential class. The salary under the new classification will be $1,000. The change is effective July 1st. P. R. A.

THEATRICAL

Yes sir! The Bijou was just as comfortable yesterday, when every seat in the house was packed, and the entrances jammed, with the thermometer on the outside hovering around the century mark, we repeat, it was just as comfortable as could be desired by anyone. Strong draughts of pure, cool air are pulled into the theatre by electricity while powerful exhaust fans drive the impure and heated air out, so that the entire inside air is renewed every 15 minutes.

Today will be another rush day, as the sixth installment of that great $25,000 Pathe serial "The Perils of Pauline," will be on the programme, in two parts. Pauline undergoes some real perils during this installment and it is far better than any previous episode. The villains are getting more resourceful and Harry is fooled in his attempt to take care of Pauline. Miss Pearl White and Mr. Crane Wilbur take some very hazardous risks in this installment that would make most people think a few times before going ahead. The most exciting feature is where she becomes suspended in mid-air on the ropes of a runaway balloon, but is finally rescued by Harry, at the risk of his own life.

"A Wife on a Wager," is a full reel Nestor drama that follows, and will be found one of interest to everyone. It tells the story of the fortunate fellow who wins a wife in a year on a wager, and also a fortune on the side. It's full of exciting episodes and climaxes, and will be a hummer.

Another one of those mammoth Universal Ike comedies, "Universal Ike, Jr., is Kept From Being an Actor", is a follow-up, and will be found the most spontaneous laugh producer seen in many days.

Today at the Victoria.

Gaining every day in the affection of the people is the Victoria Theatre, as a moving picture theatre. First the Victoria made a conquest of the people of Wilmington with its superb vaudeville and now, during the summer, it is triumphant with moving pictures, to which it will devote its energies during the summer. The Victoria is presenting shows of mammothness, and shows that represent what is best and most wholesome. Today's outlay of films is a corker. It is the best ever flashed on a screen, and, by the way, the Victoria has an immense aluminum screen, which adds much to the shows. Today's bill is one of great variety, embracing both comedy and the dramatic, and it will strike every fancy. Lubin's wonderful film, "The Moth," telling of a young girl's marriage to an old man, how she becomes a butterfly, how the husband realizes too late and kills himself and her remorse, is one of today's gripping stars and should not be missed. Another powerful dramatic on today is "Concentration," and it is the Biograph's best, depicting a story of the difference in two sons; how one becomes triumphant and the other a tool of sin.

And the fun side of the show is simply great. Essanay offers "Pie for Sophie", and it is the laughable story of two German musicians. It is a laugh a second and is a novelty in the way of a comedy film. There is another great comedy on today in "Smiles of Fortune."

For all this great show the Victoria is only charging 5 cents admission and, besides the show, the Victoria is the most delightfully comfortable spot in the city, being electrically chilled and freely ventilated.

At the Grand Today.

Four big ones, including a two-part special and another one of those famed "Man Who Disappeared," stories, are on at the Grand today. This undoubtedly means crowded houses, as the folks of Wilmington appreciate what is best and realize they can find it at the Grand, which combines solid comfort with great performances.

The two-part special today is "The Old Fire Horse and the New Fire Chief," and it is a great story of sweet sentiment and plenty of big chuckles. The automobile supplants the old horse and a new chief, due to woman suffrage, steps in and takes the place of the old chief. But when the fire gong sounds the auto breaks down and the new chief takes too long "to doll up." Then the old horse and the old chief save the day. And think who is going to appear as the old chief. No less a popular fellow than Mr. John Bunny, the fat comedian.

"The Double Cross," is the third of the series of "The Man Who Disappeared," and it will be on in all its glory at the Grand today, and it is the most exciting number yet flashed on the screen. Of course, the favorite romantic actor, Marc MacDermott, will appear as "John Perriton," while others in the cast include Marjorie Ellison, Cora Williams, Charles Ogle and Harry Eytinge.

A fourth big one today is "Marrying Gretchen," and it is a dandy for smiles and those who love merriment should not go shy on this one. In fact, don't miss a single part of today's superb and jolly Grand show. It is all for 5 cents, with plenty of solid comfort, mainly cool breezes, thrown in.

SOME HOT AT LUMBERTON.

Official Thermometer Registered 103 There Yesterday.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Lumberton, N. C., June 24.—The weather bureau reports a temperature of 103 here today against 100 yesterday.

Young People Married Last Night.

The manse of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church was the scene of a pretty wedding last night at 7:45 o'clock when Mr. Perley Louis Huffman and Miss Essie May Watters were married. They were accompanied by several friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. A. D. McClure. Both bride and groom have many friends and are very popular. They will make their home at No. 303 Hanover street.

Toy Hunt for the Children
at Lumina tomorrow afternoon, 5 to 6 P. M. (advertisement.)

Moving Pictures
AT
LUMINA
TONIGHT
THREE NEW REELS
"Grand Daddy's Daughter."
"Why Universal Ike Left Home."
Weekly of Current Events

Every Morning
PEPSI-COLA
Will Help
It's Stimulating
At all Soda Fountains or Carbonated in Bottles.
5¢

ST. JOHN'S DAY BRINGS THOUSANDS TO OXFORD

Past Grand Master's Jewel Presented Col. Nichols.

"Conservation of Childhood" Theme of J. C. Kittrell, Esq., Orator of Notable Day at the State and Masonic Orphan Asylum.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Oxford, N. C., June 24.—An address by Attorney J. C. Kittrell, of the Henderson bar, the presentation of a past grand master's jewel to Col. John Nichols, of Raleigh, in recognition of his 57 years affiliation with the Masonic fraternity, and the exercises of the orphan children were the outstanding events on the programme of St. John's Day exercises here today. An assembly variously estimated from 8,000 to 9,000 attended the exercises.

The Seaboard and Southern operated a half dozen special trains to accommodate the crowds.

"The Conservation of Childhood" was the theme to which the orater of the day invited the attention of his audience. Mr. Kittrell elicited a ripple of laughter throughout the audience that stretched across the broad orphanage grounds when he advocated turning the government over to the sensible women of the country if the men folks failed to continue to inaugurate reforms for the moral welfare of the youth of the country. His remarks were called forth by reason of his denunciation of "dopes" and cigarettes. The speaker made a special plea for stringent child labor laws, curtailing child work in the factories.

A sidelight on the growth and history of Masonry in North Carolina was furnished by Col. John Nichols, in the course of his acceptance speech of the gift bestowed by the Masonic fraternity. In the year 1872, recalled the speaker, there was only a membership of 7,000 embracing 120 lodges. The membership in the State at the present exceeds 20,000. Colonel Nichols, who has been a member of the fraternal order for 57 years, attributes the success of the Oxford Orphanage to the splendid management which has blessed the institution throughout its long career.

Gen. Beverly S. Royster, in presenting the jewel to Colonel Nichols, paid an eloquent tribute to the long and honorable service of the recipient of the gift, both in the fraternal order and in the State and Nation.

MILLIONS LEFT TO PUBLIC.

Will of Mrs. Morris K. Jesup—Colleges Get Large Share of Fortune.

New York, June 24.—By the will of Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, filed today, millions of dollars are left to public and ecclesiastical interests and to Mrs. Jesup's relatives. The American Museum of Natural History receives $5,000,000 for research work; the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut $400,000; Yale University $300,000; Union Theological Seminary $300,000, and the Young Men's Christian Association $250,000.

The American Sunday School Union and the New York City Mission & Tract Society each receive $150,000; the Women's Branch of the latter $100,000; the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church $150,000. The same sums respectively go to the following mission boards of the church, the Women's Hospital and Williams College.

DURHAM GETS THE NEXT JEWELERS' CONVENTION

Association Elects Officers, and Adjourns.

In Annual Session in Asheville Yesterday, Handsome Silver Loving Cup Presented to Retiring President Frazier.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Asheville, N. C., June 24.—The selection of Durham as the place of holding the next meeting and the selection of the following officers to serve during the coming year, were features of the final day of the ninth annual convention of the North Carolina Jewelers' Association, which convened here yesterday morning for a session of two days:

Frank M. Jolly, Raleigh, president; Charles E. Henderson, of Asheville, vice president; W. B. Morris, Gastonia, secretary and treasurer; William G. Frazier, Durham, and H. M. Vansleen ,of Gastonia, members of the executive committee.

A handsome silver loving cup this morning was presented to the retiring president, William G. Frazier, the presentation being made on behalf of the association by Fred N. Day. The cup was a token of the esteem of the members of the association and their appreciation of the efforts put forth by the recipient looking to the success of the organization.

The demonstration of Mr. Jolly's gold testing machine attracted much attention. The speakers at today's sessions included Mr. Day, Charles F. McMahan, vice president of the National Retail Jewelers' Association, and R. C. Bernau, of Greensboro.

EFFORTS TO OBTAIN THE COMMITTEE'S APPROVAL

Of Nominations for Reserve Board Members.

Will be Made Today by Administration Supporters on the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. McAdoo Talks.

Washington, June 24.—Administration supporters on the Senate Banking and Currency committee will make an effort tomorrow to obtain the committee's approval of the five nominations for the Federal Reserve Board recently made by President Wilson. Secretary McAdoo today talked with several Democrats on the committee about the nominations.

There has been opposition to the confirmation of the Paul M. Warburg, of New York, and Thomas D. Jones, of Chicago, but it was understood tonight administration leaders expected all of the nominations to be confirmed.

Mr. McAdoo was said tonight to have told the members of the committee that a report current at the capitol that before he became Secretary of the Treasury he had personal financial relations with Kuhn. Loeb and Company, the New York banking house with which Mr. Warburg is connected, was untrue. It is understood the Secretary explained the company that constructed the so-called McAdoo tubes under the Hudson had relations with Kuhn, Loeb & Company.

VETERINARIANS FOR LEGALIZED PRIMARY

Put it Into Practice in Election of Officers.

State Association Adjourns Annual Session at Wilson—Meets Next Year at Asheville—Eight Applicants Pass.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Wilson, N. C., June 24.—After a most enjoyable session of two days, featured by a programme of interesting papers, a banquet at the New Briggs Hotel and an automobile drive, the 13th annual session of the North Carolina Veterinary Association closed today to meet next year in Asheville.

The election of officers was an interesting event, the association going on record in favor of a legalized primary for and nominating officers in that fashion. The final result was: President, Dr. A. C. Jones, High Point; first vice president, Dr. J. I. Handley, Charlotte; second vice president, Dr. J. I. Weeks, Goldsboro; secretary, Dr. J. P. Spoon, Burlington. the present incumbent, and treasurer, Dr. A. C. Yow, Henderson. The association recommended that Governor Craig appoint Dr. L. J. Herring, Wilson, a member of the board of State examiners in place of Dr. Chrisman, resigned.

The annual meeting of the State board of examiners was held in conjunction with the association and the following were reported as passed and entitled to practice in this State: Drs. J. I. Handley, Charlotte; J. S. Powell, Auburn, Ala.; I. M. Cashwell, Washington, D. C.; Thomas E. Dardin, Dunn; T. A. Monk, Goldsboro; W. B. Smith, Charlotte; C. L. Cruse, Lexington, and C. S. Sterritt, Durham.

ENDORSE ADMINISTRATION.

Georgia Legislature Convenes for 50-day Session at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., June 24.—The present National administration today was endorsed by the Georgia Legislature which convened for a fifty-day session. The resolution declares: "That the fifteen months of unparalleled achievement of the National administration, under the leadership of that brilliant ex-Georgian, Woodrow Wilson, is endorsed and approved and with pleasure commended to the Democracy of the State and country."

Among the important bills introduced was one proposing that the sale of beer in the State be legalized and licensed.

WOULD ELIMINATE TIPS

On Trains and Steamboats in Inter-State Trade.

Washington, June 24.—Tips to porters and waiters on trains and steamboats in inter-State commerce would be prohibited by a bill introduced today by Senator Works. At the same time it would make it unlawful for an employer to pay such low wages that tips were necessary for the proper compensation of the employee.

FIRST USE OF RESINOL STOPS TERRIBLE ITCH

Jan. 27, 1914: "I suffered over eight years with eczema. It started in one little place and kept spreading until it covered my hands. My hands looked like they had been burned by fire and peeled off in large pieces until they were only raw flesh. I was told it was eczema. It itched and burned me so that I could not sleep at night. I tried all sorts of eczema salves and one prescription after another but nothing gave me any relief until I tried Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment, and after the first application my hands never itched or burned again, and were well in one week. I want every sufferer from eczema to know that they can find a cure in Resinol." (Signed) Miss Ethel Scott, Milstead, Ga.

Physicians have prescribed Resinol for nineteen years, for all sorts of skin troubles, pimples, dandruff, sores, ulcers, burns, etc. Every druggist sells Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap.

ITCHING IRRITATION.

Worst Form of Skin Trouble Quickly Relieved by Inexpensive Treatment

When you suffer with any skin trouble, even though the itching seems unbearable, do not think that it is necessary to use some disgusting, greasy ointment. Try Hokara, a pure and simple cream, that is guaranteed to contain no grease or acids and which is so cleanly that it does not soil the linen.

Its power to instantly relieve any irritation of the skin and make it soft, white and beautiful is almost miraculous.

Not only do minor skin troubles like pimples, blackheads, acne, barber's itch, etc., quickly disappear, but the worst ulcers or cases of salt rheum or eczema are cleansed and healed by this wonderful skin food.

In order that any one may try Hokara at small expense, the J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co. Drug Store are sellin a liberal-sized jar at 25c, and in addition guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not do all that is claimed for it.

(advertisement.)

N. & W. Ry. Norfolk & Western

Quickest and Best Line West and Northwest.

Block System. Rock Ballast. 85-lb. Rails.
Schedule in Effect May 10, 1914.

Lv. Norfolk	8:30 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
Lv. Petersburg	11:00 a.m.	10:40 p.m.
Lv. Durham	7:00 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Lv. Lynchburg	2:45 p.m.	2:30 a.m.
Ar. Cincinnati	7:20 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
Ar. Columbus	6:45 a.m.	7:00 p.m.
Ar. Chicago	5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Ar. St. Louis	6:33 p.m.	8:30 a.m.

Close connections made for Seattle, San Francisco and All Western Points.

Pullman sleeping and parlor cars, N and W. Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence. Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.

Time tables, descriptive literature and information free. Correspondence invited

W. B. BEVILL, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
W. C. SAUNDERS, G. P. A., Roanoke, Va
C. H. BOSLEY, D. P. A., Richmond, Va

New Sleeping Car Line

—BETWEEN—
WILMINGTON AND ATLANTA
(Daily)
—VIA—
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
"The Progressive Railway of the South"

Quickest Time via Shortest Route
Effective May 1, 1914.

Lv Wilmington	5:00 P. M.
Ar Atlanta	6:20 A. M.
Lv Atlanta	9:55 P. M.
Ar Wilmington	11:55 A. M.

E. E. HUNTER, D. F. A.,
Orton Hotel, Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST, D. P. A.,
Raleigh, N. C.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Premier Carrier of the South

CHANGE IN WINSTON-SALEM-RALEIGH PULLMAN CAR LINE.

Effective Friday, June 12, 1914, the present Winston-Salem-Raleigh Pullman Car Line will be changed to Winston-Salem - Beaufort - Morehead City Pullman Car Line for the Summer Season, and will continue in effect until Saturday, August 22, 1914.

For further information, reservations, etc., communicate with

J. O. JONES,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

CLYDE LINE

TO NEW YORK AND GEORGETOWN, S. C.

New York to Wilmington.
Steamship Cherokee, Friday, June 19
Steamship Navahoe, Friday, June 26

Wilmington to Georgetown.
Steamship Cherokee, Monday, June 22
Steamship Navahoe, Monday, June 29

Wilmington to New York.
Steamship Navahoe, Saturday June 20
Steamship Cherokee, Saturday June 27

(Both Ships Carry Passengers.)

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.
C. J. BECKER, Agent,
Wilmington, N. C.
H. G. SMALLBONES,
Commercial Agent,
Wilmington, N. C.
General Offices: Pier 36, N. R., New York

W. G. FOUNTAIN AUTOS FOR HIRE

Five-Passengers cars $3.00 per hour.
Large Cars, $2.50 per hour.
Hack calls up to five passengers, $1.00
Good new cars. Day or night.
Phone 741. No. 5 N. Third St.
W. G. FOUNTAIN.

TO THE BEACH

Suburban Schedule

In Effect Saturday, June 6, 1914

WEEK-DAYS

Lv. Wilmington	Lv. Beach
6:25 A. M.	6:05 A. M.
6:55 A. M.	7:10 A. M.
7:25 A. M.	7:40 A. M.
8:00 A. M.	8:15 A. M.
and every half hour thereafter until	and every half hour thereafter until
5:30 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
6:10 P.M.	6:25 P. M.
6:30 P. M.	6:50 P.M.
and every half hour thereafter until	7:15 P. M. and every half hour thereafter until
11:00 P. M.	11:45 P. M.
12:00 P. M.	

Express trains stop at Winter Park Gardens, Sea Gate, Wrightsville and all stations on the Beach.

Lumina Specials stop only at 5th, 7th and 9th streets in Wilmington and at Lumina.

FREIGHT

Lv. Wilmington	Lv. Beach.
6:00 A. M.	7:15 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	12:15 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	6:15 P. M.
7:00 P. M.	8:15 P. M.

Freight Depot open daily, except Sunday, from 8:00 A. M. until 1:00 P. M.; and from 2:00 P. M. until 7:00 P. M.

SUNDAYS

Lv. Wilmington	Lv. Beach
7:00 A. M.	7:15 A. M.
8:30 A. M.	7:45 A. M.
and every half hour thereafter until	9:15 A. M. and every half hour thereafter until
11:00 P. M.	11:45 P.M.
12:00 P. M.	

Express trains stop at Winter Park Gardens, Sea Gate, Wrightsville and all stations on the Beach.

Lumina Specials stop only at 5th, 7th and 9th streets in Wilmington and at Lumina.

FREIGHT

Lv. Wilmington	Lv. Beach
11:00 A. M.	12:15 P. M.

Freight Depot Open: 10 to 11 A.M.

Telephone 667 for information about train movements and matters connected with Railway department.

Atlantic Coast Line

"The Standard Railroad of the South"

Bulletin of Special Fares
—FROM—
WILMINGTON

NEW YORK $26.00
PHILADELPHIA 22.80
BALTIMORE 18.00
WASHINGTON 16.00
On sale daily, limited returning October 31.

ASHLAND, VA. $10.05
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA 10.25
On sale June 20 to 28, inclusive, limited returning 15 days after date of sale, but tickets may be extended to September 30, by depositing and paying $1.00.

KNOXVILLE, TENN. $15.60
On sale June 21, 22, 23, 27, 28; July 5, 6, 11 and 18, limited returning 15 days after date of sale, but may be extended to September 30, by depositing and paying $1.00.

LOUISVILLE, KY. $22.85
On sale June 22, 23 and 24, limited returning July 3.

NASHVILLE, TENN. $20.15
On sale June 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29; July 1, 6 and 14, limited returning, 15 days after date of sale, but may be extended to September 30 by depositing and paying $1.00.

BUFFALO, N. Y. $28.80
On sale June 27, 28, 29 and 30, limited returning July 10.

MONTEAGLE & SEWANEE, TENN. $20.55
On sale June 30; July 6, 10, 17, 24, 25; August 3, 7 and 14, limited returning September 5.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. $49.65
On sale July 4 and 5, limited returnin July 13.

ATLANTA, GA. $13.85
On sale July 6 and 7, limited returning July 15.

TUSKEGEE, ALA. $23.95
On sale July 19 and 20, limited returning July 27.

Proportionately low excursion fares are made to above points from all other points on the Atlantic Coast Line on same dates.

Summer Excursion Tickets are on Sale to many Mountain, Lake, Seashore and Pleasure Resorts.

For schedules, reservations and any particulars desired, 'phone 160, or apply to C. M. ACKER, Ticket Agent of the

ATLANTIC COAST LINE
W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traff. Mgr.
T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

"THE PROGRESSIVE RAILWAY OF THE SOUTH."

Trains Leave Wilmington Daily as Follows

No. 13—3:00 P. M.—For Local Stations. Parlor car for Lumberton, Maxton, Laurinburg, Charlotte and intermediate points, connecting at Hamlet for Richmond, Washington, New York, Atlanta, Jacksonville, and all points North and South, at Hamlet.

No. 23—5:00 P. M.—Through Pullman Sleeping car service between Wilmington and Atlanta. Through train for Lumberton, Maxton, Laurinburg and Hamlet, connecting with all trains North and South, at Hamlet.

No. 19—8:00 A. M.—Local train for Charlotte. Sleeper open at 10:00 P. M.

For detailed information and reservations, call on City Ticket Office, Orton Hotel, Wilmington, N. C. 'Phone 178.

E. E. HUNTER, Div. Frt. Agt., Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST, Div. Pass. Agt., Raleigh, N. C.

J. B. McCABE
Certified Public Accountant
Wilmington, N. C.
'Phone 1699-J -:- P. O. Box 1002.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Druggists, mail 50c and $1.00.
Williams Mfg Co., Props., Cleveland, O
Sold by R. R. Bellamy.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective June 1, 1914. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. ! 8:40 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad. No. 91 leaves Norfolk 3:40 P. M. and Richmond 4:10 P. M.	No. 91. a 1:15 A.M.
No. 52. • 5:25 A.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50. •12:45 A.M.
No. 64. ! 8:50 A.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 63. ! 6:15 P.M.
No. 48. • 8:30 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington. Pullman Parlor Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman Service.	No. 40. • 6:05 P.M.
No. 53. • 8:45 A.M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford, commencing June 15. Pullman Parlor Cars between Wilmington and Greensboro.	No. 52. • 8:05 P.M.
No. 62. ! 3:25 P.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 63. !12:50 P.M.
No. 57. • 6:20 P.M.	Chadbourn, Florence, Conway and Intermediate stations.	No. 58. • 9:55 A.M.
No. 55. • 3:45 P.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah, All Florida Points, Columbia, Asheville and the West. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta and between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54. •12:50 P.M.
No. 59. • 6:30 P.M.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 60. •10:15 A.M.
No. 42. • 6:45 P.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars, between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains, with Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. •10:00 A.M.
No. 68. b7:30 P.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 69. b 10:15 A.M.

• Daily. ! D Daily except Sunday. b Sunday only. a Daily except Monday.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

ATLANTA

THROUGH Sleeping Cars

Of All Steel Construction
Via the
ATLANTIC COAST LINE
The Standard Railroad of the South

Lv. WILMINGTON Daily	3.45 P. M.
Ar. FLORENCE	7.30 P. M.
Lv. FLORENCE	7.55 P. M.
Ar. AUGUSTA	1.40 A. M.
Ar. ATLANTA	6.00 A. M.

Passengers by this route destined to points beyond Atlanta, have the advantage of an earlier arrival, thereby making certain WESTERN CONNECTIONS, and those for Atlanta proper may remain in sleeper until 7:00 A. M.

PHONE 160

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Going North This Summer?

The Following
LOW ROUND TRIP RATES FROM WILMINGTON
Are In Effect Every Day Until Sept. 30, Final Return Limit Oct. 31.
TICKETS GOOD TO STOP OVER.
VIA THE
ATLANTIC COAST LINE
"The Standard Railroad of the South"

To WASHINGTON,	To BALTIMORE,	To PHILADELPHIA,	To NEW YORK,
$16.00	$18.00	$22.80	$26.00

Summer Excursion Rates are in effect to many other Mountain Lake and Seashore Resorts.
For all particulars, reservations, etc., also for
RATES FROM OTHER POINTS
Telephone 160, or Address

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager,
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Excursion to Asheville, N. C.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1914.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Premier Carrier of the South.

SPECIAL TRAIN
Low Round Trip Fares and Schedules as Follows:

Lv Goldsboro	7:00 A. M.	$6.00
Lv Selma	7:55 A. M.	5.00
Lv Raleigh	9:05 A. M.	5.00
Lv Durham	10:05 A. M.	5.00
Lv Burlington	11:35 A. M.	5.00

FARES IN SAME PROPORTION FROM INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.
Returning tickets will be limited to leave Asheville on all regular trains up to and including Saturday, June 27, 1914.

FIVE DAYS IN THE COOL MOUNTAINS OF WESTERN NORTH CARLINA—"THE LAND OF THE SKY."

Stop-overs permitted at all points Ridgecrest to Asheville, inclusive. For detailed information, ask your agent, or write,

J. O. JONES,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE AMERICA, "WINGED WHALE" READY FOR TUSSLE WITH FATE IN FLIGHT ACROSS SEA

1-READY FOR LAUNCHING-NOTE TWO SEPARATE 100 H. P. ENGINES 2-LIEUT. J.C. PORTE 3-AFTER THE LAUNCHING. PHOTOS ©1914 BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Hammondsport, N. Y., June 24.—They are calling Rodman Wannamaker's big red ocean flier the "winged whale." It is an appropriate name for the hull of the air craft has the nose and tail of a whale. Trial flights of the sea plane that Lieut. John C. Porte will try to pilot across the Atlantic are now under way. Present plans call for the start of the dangerous trip from St. Johns, N. F., during July. The air craft will buffet the winds or take advantage of them, as fate may decree, from that point to the Azores. If a tropical storm is encountered it is likely that the craft will never reach its destination. The machine is equipped with two separate 100 horse-power engines, which are entirely independent of each other.

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress March 2nd, 1879.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily at $6 per year; $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; 50 cents for one month, by mail.

THE SUNDAY STAR, by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate and like matter will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 51; Editorial and Local rooms, No. 61. Call either, if the other doesn't answer.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ALL DRAFTS, checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable, and all communications should be addressed, to THE WILMINGTON STAR CO

Thursday, June 25, 1914.

When it is hot on the seacoast it is hotter in the interior.

Sometimes a man tries to reach a conclusion but discovers that it is entirely beyond his reach.

Huerta's "last legs" may be wabbling but they are still doing business at the same old stand.

The campaign having opened in South Carolina, the Georgia Legislature is about to convene and furnish something equally as alarming.

There is every reason why the whole country should give a vote of confidence in Woodrow Wilson at the election next November.

Men may say that the lid is not on, but doubtless they have failed to hear the numerous kicks made against the lid. The lid is invisible and immaterial, but it can be felt.

In the partisan editorials of some of the New York papers, the factors entering into their discussion are less evident than the malefactors who are engaged in the discussion.

A lot of doctors are setting up the claim that ice cream destroys the craving for liquor. What is a poor fellow to do, however, when he is in a community where ice cream is scarcer than something to drink?

The poultrymen's associations are discussing the best plans for housing chickens, and sooner or later young men generally become concerned in providing a home for the "chicken" which they are specially interested in.

One hundred business men of Columbia have organized a new movement to secure industries for that city. If it is an organization to wish for industries instead of work for them, it will be about like most organizations of the kind.

Forest botanists recognize only one cypress in the United States. It is the cypress which grows to perfection in North Carolina, and which ranges from Delaware southward along the coast into Texas and up the Mississippi Valley to Illinois and Indiana.

In a certain city a policeman arrested a man for knocking out a knocker. The knocker certainly ought to boost his town for shielding him from harm while he was doing it all the harm he could by criticising everything in it from the town pump up to the waterworks.

The United States Senate reforms everything else but itself. It has restored the mileage grab of 20 cents a mile for the traveling expenses of the members of both houses. After a while the people may decide to send their congressmen to Washington by freight.

Says the New York World: "Mediation at Niagara Falls is at last seeming to recognize that it has to deal with a condition in Mexico and not a theory." With the diplomats finding difficulty in bringing about the solution of a serious problem involved in considering an existing condition, those dealing with the situation in Mexico may well realize their impotency in tackling a man's job.

The one distinguishing characteristic of the present convention of the North Carolina Press Association is the unusually high quality of the addresses delivered and papers read. Any one of half a dozen addresses on yesterday's programme would have done credit to the occasion and constituted a feast in the way of food for thought. Yesterday's programme was a rich one.

Having done something needful for the farming interests, United States Senator E. D. Smith, of South Carolina, finds his work belittled by Governor Blease who is running against him for the Senate. Blease sneers at what Smith has done, and alludes to him as having "straddled a cotton bale and rode into the United States Senate." It remains to be seen whether Blease can ride into the Senate by means of peanut politics.

PROGRESS OVERSHADOWS DEPRESSION.

We hear much more of business depression than we see of it, and if we may judge from the newspapers, metropolitan and otherwise, they are not willing to admit that their city or town is being hit by any psychological condition so's you'd notice it. In fact, while it is admitted that business is not as good as an always over-anxious people would like it to be, there does not come under our eye a paper that is not full of the progress of its town. The truth is, if everything, except a few lines of business, indicates that the average city or town is making notable progress, we have to conclude that there really is more prosperity than there is calamity.

A certain esteemed Northern exchange of the Republican persuasion teems with editorials about "the business depression," and blames it on the Democratic administration at Washington. Nvertheless, along with the paper's howling are booster editorials referring to the steady and continued development of its city. Building improvement, it is said, is marked, and so far as its town is concerned, it does not want the impression to get out that it is at a standstill and seemingly needs a receiver.

"Look where you will about our city," says one paper which harps on business conditions for political effect, "and the work of improvement is noticeable, which means a larger income for the city and a more attractive town than ever." That is about the echo everywhere, North and South, so when conditions in general are so good as that, what's the use of harping on the merely temporary depression of business? Mid-summer business has been a matter of complaint since any of us can remember, yet a live merchant, like his town, claims at the end of the year that it certainly has been good to him.

You can't find a North Carolina editor, among the large number now attending the annual convention of the North Carolina Press Association at Wrightsville Beach, who will give out a yawp to the effect that his town is either standing still, is taking a slump or is dried up. On Tuesday, Winston-Salem voted $700,000 in bonds for city betterments, and the Twin City newspaper men all tell you that their city only hears depression talk as a vague kind of rumor floating in from other business centers. They tell you right off the reel why Winston-Salem is prosperous, and why the confidence of its citizens is so deeply rooted that they went right out to the polls on a hot June day and voted on themselves a debt of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars. The only time Winston-Salem gets down in the mouth and feels any sense of depression is to hear people squealing on their town or their portion of the progressive State of North Carolina, whose gait is going ahead and getting there Eli.

PREFERENTIAL VOTING.

The primary election of the future must embrace the preferential system of balloting for candidates, though the makeshift experiment tried in the Third Congressional District in North Carolina by no means furnishes an example. A few weeks ago, nominations were made in Florida under a new preferential primary law, and the fact that it took three weeks in which to ascertain the result, indicates that some of the crudities of the law have to be improved upon.

Florida Democrats voted for candidates for the United States Senate, for Congress, for State officers and for county offices, and the delay in ascertaining the final result is attributed to the method of computing the votes cast for first choice and second choice. Where more than two candidates are running for the same office, the voter has the choice of voting for his candidate and also of indicating his second choice of some other candidate. In the count, if under the rules his first choice of candidates is eliminated, his vote goes to his second choice and it would seem that under a well defined rule there can always be a nomination without the necessity of holding a second or third primary, as has been the case under the ordinary primary in which no candidate may receive a sufficient number of votes to make a nomination.

No doubt Florida will perfect her law, although we hear little criticism of it except as to the protracted time for figuring out the result. It is claimed that Portland, Ore., has the best preferential primary system yet adopted, and an account of its operation will be interesting in North Carolina, which must sooner or later adopt such a law, or rather, one perfected by correcting the faults and inaccuracies of the systems tried out elsewhere. Mr. Ernest W. Montague, a Portland lawyer, has contributed an article to the Municipal Review concerning Portland's preferential primary law. In part he says:

"A few words on the workings of the preferential ballot first adopted this year. The new charter of the city of Portland provides for making nominations by the filing of a relatively small number of individual certificates, the method being designed to make the nomination exceedingly easy. At the election each voter is allowed to indicate among the candidates thus nominated a first, second and third choice for each office, no two choices to be for the same candidate, however. If no one has a clear majority of first choice votes second choices are added; if no one then has a majority the third choice are counted in. At the election held in June, 1913, only a few weeks after the charter was adopted, there were some 87 candidates for the four commissioners to be elected. They included, along with a modicum of very good men, about every species of undesirables, from strong and experience machine politicians to saloon hangers-on and ticket-takers at five-cent 'movies.' A voluntary committee of citizens published candid and impartial biographies of them all, and late in the campaign, in response to an urgent popular demand, indicated the 12 whom they considered the best. The 12 were all excellent men, but only one of them received enough first choice votes to have elected him if the old plurality system had been working, and under that method the men elected to the new commission would have been no whit better than the ordinary type of councilmen from whom our cities have suffered so long and so grievously. But by use of the second and third choice votes the tables were turned. The candidates elected were all from the 12 named by the committee, and by the consensus of intelligent opinion among the very best of them. The new plan accomplished exactly what its advocates had claimed. It focused upon the best men the suffrages of the great mass of voters who want nothing but good government. No system of elimination primaries has succeeded so well in bringing the unorganized mass of voters to concentrate on a single candidate; a thing which the professional politician with his better organization and better discipline can always do. It is too early to predict that the brilliant success achieved in this election will be permanent, but as explaining it in part I may quote the naive comment of a voter who said to me a few days after the election: 'This new way is just what I have always wanted. You see a fellow really has to give a vote to his personal friends or to the men who have done something for him, but he can do that with his first choice vote, and these second and third choice votes, I figure they belong to the city'."

We get from Mr. Montague's article some idea of the operations of preferential voting in Portland, and besides we get it that more civic interest is taken in elections there than in North Carolina.

When candidates are out for votes, a study of them by a dozen or more influential and intelligent citizens who make it their duty to furnish a sketch of them to the voters, it can be seen that a candidate must have merit if he expects to stand before the people with the hope of nomination.

STORM BREWING IN THE THIRD.

Pity the State Democratic Executive Committee which meets and melts in Raleigh tomorrow! Arrangements for the campaign will be made and matters of party concern generally will be considered, one of which among them, the Newbern Journal asserts, will be "the contention of the Hon. Charles R. Thomas that he was unfairly dealt with at the so-called convention held at Goldsboro."

Subsequent to the undecisive preferential primary held in the Third Congressional District a few weeks ago, the District convention met in Goldsboro and by a large vote nominated the Hon. George E. Hood, of that city, over Mr. Thomas, who claims to have led in the primary. That action has brought about bitter feeling in the Third, and the Newbern Journal of yesterday, referring to the meeting of the State committee tomorrow, asserts that 'the true Democrats of the State well know he (Mr. Thomas) received a raw deal at that gathering in Goldsboro, and if the Executive Committee fail to take some favorable action, there is going to be some more exciting times than have occurred in the past two weeks."

That can only be interpellated into a threat that Mr. Thomas will run anyhow. That means that the Democrats in the Third will have two candidates in the field to divide the vote and further embitter the factions. There also is the possibility that a Republican or a Bull Mooser might run and be elected because of Democratic division.

The situation in the Third is more serious than most people believe. Mr. Thomas' friends are thoroughly convinced that he was entitled to the nomination, owing to his strength in the primary, and it is certain that his adherents will follow him in whatever course he pursues.

FINE CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

That address delivered by Attorney General Bickett before the Press Association last night on the proposed Constitutional Amendments, printed in full on another page of The Star this morning, ought to be read by every voter in North Carolina, and to that end it would be a great service to the Commonwealth if every newspaper in the State should print it. It ought to be published in pamphlet form, also, and 100,000 copies of it circulated in the State between now and the election in November, when the people of North Carolina will decide at the ballot box whether or not these ten proposed changes or any of them are to be made in the fundamental law of the State.

If any sort of campaign is to be waged in behalf of the adoption of these proposed amendments, no better campaign document can be produced than Attorney General Bickett's address to the editors of the State. It is comprehensive, concise, illuminating and entertaining, and gives all the information as to the history of the movement to amend the constitution, the necessity for the proposed changes and the effect of their adoption, that a voter needs to enable him to thoroughly understand the effect of his vote on the proposition and to decide intelligently how he ought to vote on each of the amendments proposed. No other document on the subject yet produced is nearly so concise, comprehensive and illuminating.

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The Star this morning carries a comprehensive account of the proceedings of the first day's session of the annual convention of the North Carolina Press Association which met at Wrightsville Beach. We are sure it will be interesting to all the readers of The Star and they will find both profit and pleasure in reading what the editors are doing and what is being done to them during their sojourn within the shadow of Wilmington.

The large attendance upon the meeting is particularly gratifying and already it is clearly indicated that this meeting of the association will be one of the most successful in its history. Not only have the editors come, but look whom they have brought with them! They have not done a thing but brought along their wives and daughters and members of their families and some of the ladies themselves are both interested and engaged in newspaper and magazine work. We are sure the feminist feature of the press convention is making the occasion as attractive as it is purposeful in its strict business sense and as pleasant as it is as an outing for the newspaper guests of Wilmington.

The American Society for Thrift has asked Congress to appropriate $50,000 for an international congress at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The society has a good eye for thrift in knowing where to go to get money to burn.

In this land of yellow tobacco a pipe dream is no joke.

CURRENT COMMENT.

We fancy that uncommon good will come out of the annual convention of the North Carolina Press Association this year. There is no paper which measures up fully to its opportunities for leading and shaping public thought and the programme of papers at Wrightsville Beach rather indicates that the clearest sounding note will be that which will urge a keener sense of responsibility on the part of the North Carolina newspaper man. We like the ring of the subject of the address of President Clarence Poe, "The Editor Must be a Crusader."—Raleigh News and Observer.

The action of the Wake county board of commissioners in appropriating $100 a mile for maintenance of the highway between Johnston and Durham counties for the next fiscal year will commend itself to the tax-payers. D. H. Winslow, a government road engineer, will undertake to see that the road is maintained and he will supervise the work of repairing, the county to do the work under his direction. Wake county is assured of a place in the capital highway between Washington and Atlanta, and this county will enjoy the advertising to be received as the result of its enterprise, to say nothing of the lesson in highway maintenance. This last is the more important, because everybody knows how to spend money, but very few people know how to get proper returns after it is spent.—Raleigh Times.

Begins to look a little squally for the present owners of the old C. F. & Y. V. railroad. The Attorney General says its purchase was a direct violation of law and recommends that the Department of Justice institute an action to annul the sale, the prospect being that this will be done. We really do not see why the Southern should object. The people up about Mt. Airy are making life miserable for the Southern because of the dangerous condition of the road, the utter lack of facilities, etc. By abandoning the road, Southern officials would be rid of a lot of bother. But seriously, making an independent system from Mt. Airy to Wilmington means a great deal to the people, not only of North Carolina, but of the entire South, not that we would get cheaper freight rates, but we would get better service, better accommodations, etc. Mr. A. L. Brooks has made his contentions satisfactory to the State. We hope he will keep up his fight.—Greensboro Record.

North Carolina has two distinguished sons who are making votes for prohibition and sentiment for sobriety outside the State. We refer to Judge Pritchard, who was some years ago a United States Senator and now an honored and distinguished Federal judge, and former Governor Bob Glenn, who has made a national reputation, too. These two gentlemen have gone into the State of Virginia and told there the plain, unvarnished truth about the effect of prohibition in North Carolina and in all earnestness urged the Virginians to vote whiskey out of their State. The testimony of these two men ought to count large with the Virginia voters, as should the testimony of our distinguished Governor, who in like sentiment has spoken to the Virginia people. The voters in Virginia ought to consider the voice of these three men rather than the evidence of the few defenders of grog yet remaining in North Carolina. Pritchard, Glenn and Craig ought to influence many voters to vote on the right side of this great moral question over in Virginia.—Salisbury Post.

GERMAN INVESTIGATOR.

Dr. Rauer Pays High Tribute to Work of Dr. Stiles.

Dr. Rauer, the noted German model maker who is here preparing models of hookworm paients for study by German scientists, gave out an interview to the local press Tuesday in which he paid high tribute to Dr. C. W. Stiles, discoverer of the parasite, who is now located in Wilmington for the study and prevention of the disease under the direction of the United States government.

Dr. Rauer has his workshop on the third floor of the Knights of Columbus hall and models are being made for a study by his conferees in Europe. Dr. Rauer says he considers it a great pleasure to be associated with a scientist so noted and so well versed in the peculiar disease on which he is at work and he is especially well pleased with his reception in Wilmington, speaking especially of the kindness and courtesies extended to him by Mr. J. G. L. Gieschen, the German consul.

—The gosaline tug Ann Cora, previously reported hard and fast ashore off Little River bar, is still on the sand and hope has practically been abandoned of getting her afloat again. It is likely that she will be stripped and her engine taken out.

INSTEAD OF LEMONS

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Cheaper, easier to use and more wholesome. Tastes good—does good. (advertisement.)

ANNUAL POLICE EXCURSION

Large Crowds Will Go on Outing to Carolina Beach Today—Many Features of Interest.

Indications are that a large crowd will go on the 16th annual excursion of the police department of Wilmington to Carolina Beach today as a large number of tickets have already been sold and the jolly "cops" have hosts of friends all over the city who always make a point of accompanying them on these occasions. An interesting programme has been arranged with a number of features of interest. Mayor Moore and Councilman W. F. Jones, in charge of the department of public safety, will both be present and will make brief addresses during the day.

There will be dancing in the pavilion from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. with the exception of a recess from 1 to 3 o'clock for lunch. Music will be furnished by Scelzi's orchestra.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the excursion is composed of Messrs. W. R. Applebury, chairman; J. O. Bullard, secretary and treasurer; S. H. Fulford, E. M. Sessoms and A. L. Long These gentlemen have worked faithfully and have left no stone unturned to make this the most successful and the most enjoyable outing in the history of the department.

Neatly printed and attractive programmes have been published for general distribution. The programme in full is as follows:

11 A. M.—Tug of war The winning team will get a box of cigars.

Noon—100-yard dash. Three races, light, middle and heavyweights. The heaviest are above 200 pounds.

2:30 P. M.—Annual police shoot. The winner gets a $5 Meerschaum pipe, donated by Mr. B. C. Moore.

4 P. M.—Address by Mayor Parker Quince Moore, followed by an address by Councilman W. F. Jones.

5 P. M.—Jumping contest. A prize goes to the winner.

An interesting feature will be the pretty girl contest which will continue through the day. Votes will cost a penny each and the girl receiving the largest number of votes will be awarded a fine cake, a gift of the Globe Baking Company, of this city.

The dancing will be none of your modern tango but the old-fashioned square dance, the one-step and the waltz. This is always one of the most attractive features of these delightful occasions.

There will be a number of features that have not been given a place on the official programme, published by the committee on arrangements. Captain Woolard has promised to dance a tango dance, arranged according to his own idea of the fitness of things. Policeman A. R. Minshew will take along his pet horse, "Booby," who will give several exhibitions of animal intelligence. Policeman T. M. Hall, the motorcycle expert of the department, will give exhibitions on his machine that will be both surprising and startling.

The steamer Wilmington will make three trips during the day, leaving for the first trip at 9 o'clock. In the afternoon she will leave her wharf at 2:30 and again at night at 7:30. The boat will leave the beach at 10:30 P. M. on her last trip to the city. Those who cannot go down on the first trip can take either of the other boats and return at night.

While his comrades are away at the beach enjoying the cool sea breezes, Captain Smith will be in charge of public order in the city. Substitute policemen will be on duty where needed though it is not expected that there will be any call for their services. Some of his friends have expressed a fear that Captain Smith will celebrate by "joy riding" over the city in the new automobile patrol wagon. However, he says there is no danger of that unless some poor unfortunate shall have to be hauled to the police station.

W. H. BANCK
CIVIL ENGINEER
Surveys, Plans Maps, and Estimates, and City Lot Surveys.
P. O. BOX 579 TELEPHONE 572
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Wilmington, N. C.

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Imperial Blue Print Co.
CARRELL BUILDING
Wilmington, N. C.
ELECTRIC BLUE PRINTS, 2½ CTS. PER SQUARE FOOT.

SUMMER SCHEDULE
STEAMER WILMINGTON
—to—
CAROLINA BEACH AND SOUTHPORT
Effective Tuesday, June 2nd, 1914.
Daily Schedule:
To Carolina Beach, 9 A. M. and 2:45 P. M.
To Southport, 9 A. M.
Sunday Schedule:
To Carolina Beach, 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:30 P. M.
To Southport, 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Returning 11:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Special Notice Will be Given of Extra Excursion Schedule.
Fare, Round Trip, to Carolina Beach, 25c.
NEW HANOVER TRANSIT CO.
Jos. J. Loughlin, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. B. Fox, Agent.

We have Added to Our Stock
the following brands of Poultry Feed, manufactured by the Cyphers Incubator Co.
LAYING MASH
SCRATCHING FOOD
FATTENING MASH
GROWING MASH
DEVELOPING MASH
All are highly recommended and will give satisfaction. Book on Poultry Foods and Feeding, yours for the asking.
Jos. H. Watters
WILMINGTON, N. C.

"PANAMA"
We have just received a shipment of 336 Ladies' $5.00 Panama Hats. In this lot there are 10 different shapes from which you can select, and you can buy one of these hats for $2.98.
We have left on hand about 6 doz. Men's $6.00 and $5.00 Panamas, which will be sold this week for $3.98 and $2.98, as we are cutting the price now instead of waiting until the end of the season.
Bathing Suits for Children, for Ladies, for Men, 50c to $5.00.
All kinds of Bathing Caps, Sandals, Shoes, Etc.
Hammocks, 98c to $3.50.
You can save money on Porch Screens by learning our Prices.
40 "Scotissue" Towels, made of clean, white, heavy, absorbent paper, for 10c.

TRUNKS TRUNKS
of all kinds, from the ordinary Packing Trunk to world-famous "Indestructo" Trunk, Valises, Hand Bags and Suit Cases, and we save you 25%.
All kinds of Ready-to-Wear gamrents for man, woman and child.
Staple and Fancy Dress Goods of all kinds.
Try us for Shoes. We sell them at Department Store prices. We are giving special prices on all Canvas Shoes and Slippers, both Leather and Rubber Bottoms, this week.
GAYLORD-PLATT COMPANY'S
BIG DEPARTMENT STORE.
210-212-214 North Front Street

Reach
BASE BALL GOODS
Make Famous Players
USED BY THE
World's Champions
EXCLUSIVELY

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
J. W. Murchison & Co.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

GO TO
THE FAMOUS
SEASHORE HOTEL
WRIGHTSVILLE, BEACH, N. C. OPEN JUNE 1st
It is one of the most charming Summer Resorts in America. Fine beach, splendid surf bathing and good fishing. No mosquitoes or flies. New 700 ft. ocean steel pier. The new annex has 80 rooms. Total capacity of hotel is now 240 rooms; about 120 rooms have bath and toilet. Through electric trains connect with all A.C.L. and S.A.L. trains at Wilmington, N.C.
Descriptive booklet with rates, views and description of the various amusements and pleasures of this splendid Seashore Resort, sent on request.
E. L. HINTON, Manager
Wrightsville, Beach, N. C.

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Public Accountant and Auditor
AUGUSTA, GA.
Established 1908.
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Prominent Local References Given

TIDEWATER OFFERS REDUCTION IN LIGHTS

Councilman Jones Explains About Resolution

Councilman Wood Balks on Moonlight Schedule—Contract Held Up—Bookkeeping of Health Department Discussed.

Offering substantial reductions in the charges for arc lights and a slight decrease in the price of Tungstens, the Tidewater Power Company through Mr. A. B. Skelding yesterday submitted to council a new light contract, effective as of June 1, but Councilman Wood balked on the moonlight schedule and several other particulars and the matter went over. Evidently the hot weather was not conducive to the transaction of business for most of the other matters coming up for consideration fared the same fate.

Councilman Jones made a statement to council regarding his "press resolution," which he presented several weeks ago, saying that in view of the "jollying" of some of his newspaper friends that perhaps it would be well to say that the reason the resolution had not been brought up again was because Councilman Chadwick and himself, after consideration of the matter, decided that it would work too great a hardship on the city stenographer.

The resolution had not originated with him, he stated, but had first been suggested some eight or ten months ago. He made it plain that the reason it had not been resurrected after its introduction was due to no fear that it would not pass council. The resolution referred to in his statement complained of the way in which the proceedings of council are reported by the local newspapers and provided that the city stenographer attend the sessions of the body and take down the proceedings, a copy to be kept in the office of the clerk as a matter of record.

Councilman Wood submitted his annual report in which he recommended that the public markets in the northern and southern parts of the city be abandoned. Mr. M. S. Willard, chairman of the County Board of Health, appeared before council to ask that the city pay into the treasury of the health board $334, a balance that has ben due for some time, in order that the accounts might be adjusted and the proper amounts of the unexpended funds of the past fiscal year be refunded to the city and county. Following a lengthy discussion of the pros and cons of health bookkeeping the matter was left open.

The contract of the Tidewater Power Company for furnishing lights to the city provides that there shall be 129 arcs at a cost annually of $57.50 each; 123 Tungstens at $19.34 each; 48 arches at $75.24 each, and 144 gas lights at $24 each. This is on the same basis of a moonlight schedule that has prevailed heretofore. The reductions are in the cost of the Tungtens which have been $20, and in the arches which have been costing $82.50.

Councilman Wood stated that he did not think the city should have a moonlight schedule as lights were needed when it is cloudy. He also intimated that there might be an election on the proposition for a municipal lighting plant. Personally he preferred cluster lights and had found on a recent trip through the South that they were used in several cities. However, he did not think that the city should be made to pay for them just now.

Mr. Skelding explained that his company, according to the figures of Haskins & Sells, the well known public accountants, had during the past year lost $872.46 on arc lights, $939.37 on gas lights, and had made a profit of $398.19 on Tungstens. As it was the purpose of the Tidewater Power Co., he stated, to furnish the lights to the city at approximately cost, the profit on the Tungstens had been eliminated in the new contract.

He explained further that cluster lights are now becoming obsolete because they are too low and do not light the streets to the best advantage. He stated that of course to abandon the moonlight schedule would cost the city more. However, he stated that he would be glad to submit a contract providing for lights on this schedule and it was decided by council to have him do this.

Following is the report of Councilman Wood for his department for the past year:

To the City Council:

"In reference to the affairs connected with the department under my control, I beg to advise that our buildings are in very good repair. It was necessary during the past year to overdraw our repairs for markets quite considerably, due to the fact that the previous administration had left a large amount of unfinished work on hand which it was necessary to complete to put the property in good condition.

"Our expenses for the ensuing year will probably be normal unless some extraordinary charge is caused by something unforseen. I am inclined to doubt whether the maintenance of the outlying markets is any longer needed. I believe that the wants of the people in the northern and southern parts of the town would be better subserved by private markets than by our keeping up the buildings and expenses necessary for the two markets we now have.

"I would recommend that as soon as it could be done without inconvenience to the public that these markets be abandoned. This can be readily done in the southern part of the city when the engine house location is changed and a new building erected.

"From information obtained from other cities I find a strong disposition towards the establishment of market places rather than market houses; these places being used as a location where the farmers can meet directly with the people and dispose of their goods from their carts at first hand. The cost of maintaining such a place would be very slight and could be largely met by a normal tax on vehicles using it. This, of course, may not be immediately practical, but it is worth your consideration as a matter for the future, both in economy to the city and convenience to the farmer and the people.

"With thanks to the council for its courtesy during our association, I am,

"Yours very truly,

"T. W. WOOD."

The report of City Engineer Pillet, published in yesterday's Star, was submitted and referred to Councilman Merritt.

A petition submitted by Mr. A. B. VanBuren and other citizens for improvements on Chesnut street between 16th and 17th, was referred to Councilman Merritt.

Chief of Police Williams submitted a list of names of property owners on Castle street from Fourth street to the new school building, who have failed to have sidewalks improved. It was ordered that they be notified at once to make the improvements suggested.

It was ordered that J. H. Brunjes be notified that unless steps were taken within 48 hours to have sidewalks laid on Grace street between Second and Third that he would be prosecuted.

Dlugin Bros. requested permission to build a fire escape over the street at the store near Eighth and Castle streets. This was allowed subject to the approval of the building inspector.

Upon motion of Councilman Wood, Mr. G. T. Williamson, superintendent of fire alarm, was placed in charge of the lighting system of the city. He is to report to the commissioner of streets and wharves. This has been under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of streets and the action was taken to relieve him of this duty.

An ordinance was submitted by City Attorney E. K. Bryan for the protection of the water mains of the postoffice park. No action was taken on this matter as it was desired to submit the matter to the chairman of the park and tree commission.

Those present at the meeting yesterday were Mayor Moore, Councilmen Wood, Merritt, Jones and Loughlin; Capt. Thos. D. Meares, city clerk; City Attorney Bryan and Chief of Police Williams. Councilman Chadwick was prevented from attending on account of illness.

WILMINGTON IS STILL HOT

Heat Wave Holds City in Grip—Mercury Registered 96 Yesterday—Convict Dies.

Wilmington still swelters in a summer heat, the like of which has not been seen here in many a day. While the thermometer is lower here by several degrees than in any of the other larger cities of the State, it seemed much hotter than the thermometer would indicate. Chief Felger's thermometer only reached the 96-mark while Charlotte had an even 100 and Raleigh went to 98. Asheville with 78 must have seemed like a veritable Eden.

Chief Felger says warm today and tomorrow. He forecasts little change in temperature for the week. A cool, refreshing breeze blew late yesterday afternoon but soon quieted down and last night it was just plain hot, very hot.

A horse owned by the Southern Express Company was overcome by the heat on Orange street while hitched to a delivery wagon and soon died. Sunstroke was pronounced as the cause of its death.

A convict at the Federal Point camp in the southern part of the county was reported as having died about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the effects of drinking too much water. It was stated that he became hot while at work and went to get water. He was quickly overcome and died before any medical assisance could be rendered him.

RUNS INTO POLICE PATROL.

Elijah Harring, a Negro, Careless With Automobile.

Elijah Harring, a negro chauffeur, last night ran into the police automobile patrol wagon while it was standing at Front and Wright streets and knocked the battery box off and jolted it up considerably. Mounted Policemen J. F. Jordan and W. K. Rhodes had just arrested Tom Moseley, colored, wanted on a charge of assault, and the patrol auto had been sent to take aim to the police station.

Harring when he bumped the automobile did not stop. However, Policemen Jordan and Rhodes mounted their horses and soon overtook him. They carried him to the police station and locked him up. He is said to be the chauffeur for Dr. E. J. Wood.

Moseley is alleged to have struck two colored women with a fence rail several weeks ago. The police had been on his trail but he had given them the dodge. He was lodged in the city prison to await a hearing before the Recorder this morning.

BURGLAR ENTERS HOME: ATTACKS WILMINGTON LADY

Mrs. B. Humphrey Marshall Seriously Injured at Currie.

Mr. B. Humphrey Marshall, of this city, received a message yesterday morning, stating that his wife, who is visiting a relative at Currie, had been attacked by a burglar Tuesday night and seriously injured. After making an unsuccessful attempt to secure bloodhounds, he left on the morning train fo Currie to be with Mrs. Marshall. No further particulars of the sad affair had reached the city at a late hour last night.

It was reported that the house was ransacked by the burglar and that considerable money and other valuables had been taken. While engaged in his task of raiding the house, it is supposed that the intruder was surprised by Mrs. Marshall and struck her.

COMPROMISE EFFECTED IN BIG DAMAGE SUIT.

Atlantic Coast Line Agrees to Pay $8,000 to Heirs of W. H. Cox.

A compromise was reached yesterday by which the Atlantic Coast Line agrees to pay the heirs of the late W. Harvey Cox $8,000 for the death of the latter in a freight train wreck near Bolton eight months ago. The agreement was made out of court by Herbert McClammy, Esq., attorney for Mrs. W. Harvey Cox, administratrix, and Davis & Davis, attorneys for the Atlantic Coast Line.

It is understood that by the terms of the agreement two-thirds of the amount goes to Mr. Floyd Cox, son of the deceased, and one-third to Mrs. Cox. These are the only heirs.

At the time the train was wrecked Mr. Cox was riding on the tender of the engine. When the engine jumped the track he was hurled to the ground and he was buried several feet in a marshy place and it was not until the next morning that his body was recovered.

JOINT INSTALLATION OF MASONIC OFFICERS

Past Master's Jewel Presented to Dr. Wessell.

Impressive Exercises at Masonic Temple Last Evening—Names of Officers of Three Lodges. Jewel Presentation.

The newly elected officers of the three Masonic orders, St. John's Lodge No. 1, Wilmington Lodge No. 319, and Orient Lodge No. 395, were installed with impressive exercises last evening in the large chapter room of the Masonic Temple by Past Master Robert C. DeRosset, retiring master of Orient Lodge, assisted by Past Master C. L. Meister, of St. John's Lodge as marshal, and Rev. Dr. A. D. McClure, of Wilmington Lodge, as chaplain. At the close of this ceremony in an appropriate and impressive speech, Mr. A. S. Holden, secretary of St. John's Lodge No. 1, presented to Past Master Dr. John C. Wessell, a gold Past Master's jewel for St. John's Lodge.

The officers of the different lodges installed last night are as follows:

St. John's Lodge No. 1—Worshipful Master, Joseph H. Mitchell; Senior Warden, Leonard A. Scott; Junior Warden, Chas. B. Newcomb; Treasurer, S. F. Highsmith; Secretary, Alexander S. Holden; Senior Deacon, Kelly W. Jewell; Junior Deacon, H. Allen Huggins; Senior Steward, William M. Creasy; Junior Steward, Fred G. Rose; Tyler, Asa W. Allen.

Wilmington Lodge, No. 319—Worshipful Master, John Thames, P. M.; Senior Warden, Carl F. Strunck; Junior Warden, Chas. L. Terry; Treasurer, Eustace Norfleet; Secretary, J. Mercer Taylor; Senior Deacon, T. L. Hubbard; Junior Deacon, Wm. F. Tomz; Stewards, John T. Cowan, Chas. W. Woodward; Tyler, W. G. A. Otersen, Rev. A. D. McClure, D. D.

Orient Lodge, No. 395—Worshipful Master, Henry B. Bailey; Senior Warden, Ed L. Davis; Junior Warden, W. C. Benson; Treasurer, Jas. C. Munds; Secretary, C. C. Brown; Senior Deacon, Solon L. Boyd; Junior Deacon, H. C. Marshall; Senior Steward, C. G. Parker; Junior Steward, A. E. Mixon; Tyler, Herbert K. Holden.

In presenting the past master's jewel to Dr. Wessell, Mr. A. S. Holden made a short address in which he paid a splendid tribute to the services which he had rendered the cause of Masonry in the following words:

"Having been associated with you for the past two years as secretary of this Lodge, it is with emotions of pleasure that I stand here at this time in behalf of the members of St. John's Lodge, and in consideration of the services which you have rendered to the cause of Masonry and the interest that you have ever manifested in its advancement, while you have occupied the Oriental chair, to present you this Jewel of a Past Master. Allow me to express the hope that for many years to come you may be found in your appropriate place in the Lodge wearing this emblem.

"The Jewel of a Past Master as you are aware is composed of the sun, square and compasses, with the segment of a circle. As the sun rises in the East to open and adorn the day, dispensing light and heat over all the earth, and by its genial influence covering the face of nature with innumerable forms of loveliness and beauty so, may the sun of your example shed beams of joy and happiness around. The most valuable tenets of our profession are contained within the points of the compasses. May friendship, morality and brotherly love be inscribed upon "that living stone" which you may offer to the Supreme Master to be tried by His unerring square, that it may not be thrown over among the rubbish as unfit for use, but that it may be accepted to adorn that 'Temple' not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

"As the segment of a circle is put a part of a circle, having a beginning and an end, so it bears the same relation to the perfect circle that the brief span of human existence does to the perfect circle of eternity, which can never, never, never end. And now, my brother, as you have been called from labor to meet on the level that countless multitude who have parted on the Square, may you have to sustain you that glorious assurance,

"Which nothing earthly gives or can destroy,
The Soul's calm sunshine, and the eternal joy'."

In his usual happy style Dr. Wessell accepted the jewel with a short address in which he expressed his sincere appreciation of the high honor that had been conferred upon him by his fellow Masons. He paid a beautiful tribute to the members of St. John's Lodge and stated that the honor was especially pleasing to him because it came from them.

EDITORS FEAST ON THOUGHT FOOD

(Continued From Page One)

Editor Must Be a Crusader," given in full elsewhere in today's issue, President Poe pointed out the manner in which the editor can accomplish much of benefit to his State by crusades for awakening civic consciousness toward matters affecting the public welfare. Like all of Mr. Poe's public utterances, it carried on its face the stamp of a product of the brain of a clear and courageous thinker, and one posted to the last detail on the needs of the day and the hour.

The president's address was followed by an inspiring paper by Bion H. Butler, of the Raeford Journal, whose subject, "North Carolina Sloppy With Opportunities; What Can the Press Do in Developing Them," was one of the finest things ever presented before a meeting of the Press association, and which was heard with deep interest by the members of the organization and the visitors present. Mr. Butler's address is given elsewhere today, and it will be read with deep interest and no small degree of enlightenment by many people who lack an adequate conception of the natural blessings of the Old North State. On motion of Mr. H. B. Varner, Mr. Butler was tendered a vote of thanks for his splendid paper.

Dr. Graham's Address.

The address of Dr. Graham, appearing elsewhere in today's paper, was a literal call to arms to the editors of the State. He spoke on "Civic Service Week and a State-wide Campaign for Arousing Civic Consciousness." In introducing Dr. Graham, President Poe declared that he expected the newly-elected president of the State University, because of his youth and splendid equipment, to make the best president the University has ever had, a high recommendation indeed. Dr. Graham's address was heard, in addition to the members of the association, by quite a number of Wilmingtonians who made it a point to visit the convention hall especially to hear him. On its conclusion, on motion of Mr. Jas. H. Cowan, a rising vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Graham.

Mr. John E. Ray, of Raleigh, superintendent of the State School for the Blind, made a short address, telling of the work that institution is accomplishing. He asked the co-operation of the press of the State in behalf of the institution, and its need of enlargement.

Following some discussion, it was decided to postpone Attorney General Bickett's address until the night session, on account of the rather full programme for the morning. The convention then adjourned for dinner.

The Afternoon Session.

The first feature of the programme of the afternoon session was an excellent paper by Mrs. J. G. Boylin, of the Wadesboro Messenger, on the subject "How Can Our Papers Better Do Their duty to Woman's Interests." In introducing Mrs. Boylin, President Poe stated that this was the first time that the experiment of putting a woman on the programme had been tried. After the paper had been read he remarked that the experiment was so successful that he would advise that it be made an annual feature hereafter. Mrs. Boylin's paper is given elsewhere in today's issue.

Mrs. Boylin was followed by B. H. DePriest, of the Shelby Highlander, historian of the association, who in an excellent paper reviewed the events of the year in journalistic circles, in the State, with references to changes in ownedship or management, new equipment installed, etc. Mr. DePriest's paper was heard with deep interest by the members of the association.

On invitation of the convention, Rev. Bayless Cade, inventor of the Cade Line Machine, a type-setting machine, told of what had been accomplished toward perfecting the inventfon. Mr. Cade's talk was full of dry humor, and the conventhion was glad to learn from him that the machine is now practically perfected, one of them being in operation in Philadelphia at the present time, and that arrangements are being made to begin the manufacture of the machines in the near future. Mr. Cade stated that it was hoped to have the Cade machines on the market within the next eight or nine months.

A short general discussion on subjects of circulation, advertising and other business features was held, with Messrs. H. B. Varner, E. E. Britton, Clarence Poe, and a number of other members taking part.

Committees Named.

President Poe, before the afternoon session adjourned, named the following committees:

Committee on Resolutions—H. B. Varner, chairman; R. R. Clark and Jas. H. Cowan.

Committee on By-Laws—R. F. Beasley, chairman; J. P. Cook and Isaac London.

Treasuprer's report—W. B. Harker, chairman; Santford Martin and John A. Park.

The Evening Session.

The evening session was entirely taken up with the annual oration by Mr. R. F. Beasley, of the Monroe Journal, who took as his subject "The Tyranny of the Status Quo," and by the address of Hon. T. W. Bickett, Attorney General of North Carolina, who spoke on the subject: "Our Constitutional Amendments; a Plain Statement to Moulders of Public Opinion." Both the oration and the address are given elsewhere in today's issue, and speak for themselves as of the highest type and caliber. They were heard with deep interest by a large gathering of the members of the organization, as well as many citizens of Wilmington and the beach.

Dutch Supper Last Night.

Upon conclusion of the evening programme, the members of the Association and a large number of invited friends from the city and beach, repaired to the dining hall, where a most enjoyable Dutch supper was served.

The supper was given by a number of the citizens of Wilmington.

Mr. Jas. H. Cowan acted as toastmaster, and called upon Mr. Don Richardson, a native of North Carolina, and one of the best known orchestra conductors and violinists in the country, for a violin solo. Mr. Richardson graciously complied with a superb rendition of "My Old Kentucky Home," and in response to the prolonged applause which followed, played as an encore the old-fashioned "Arkansaw Traveller," to the infections strains of which every foot in the dining hall was patting time.

Mrs. M. H. Longfellow, of Wilmington, graciously entertained the gathering with a beautiful vocal solo. Her perfect voice was never in better condition, and the song was received with much applause.

Mr. West and Miss Chandler, the dance demonstrators at Lumina, gave two numbers, the first an Argentine tango and the second a hesitation waltz, both perfectly carried out and much enjoyed by the guests at the supper.

Toastmaster Cowan then called upon Messrs. J. J. Farris, of High Point; Jas. H. Caine, of Asheville; M. J. Corbett, of Wilmington; W. C. Dowd, of Charlotte; E. E. Britton, of Raleigh; Archibald Johnson, of Thomasville, and Jno. D. Bellamy, Esq., of Wilmington, all of whom responded with short talks of much interest.

Mr. Caine, who is editor of the Asheville Citizen, in his remarks, took occasion to refer to the splendid manner in which the Tidewater Power Company is aiding in the entertainment of the convention; mentioning the matter in connection with his observations as to the remarkable development of this section evident since his last visit here four years ago, a development for which he gave the Tidewater credit for having a prominent part in. He also praised the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce very highly for the splendid work that it has done for the city, and is still doing.

Mr. Dowd, proprietor of the Charlotte News, also spoke of the development the past few years have witnessed in this section. Mr. Dowd said that this was his first visit to Wilmington and the beach in several years, and that he had almost made up his mind that the Isle of Palms was a better resort than Wrightsville. He had changed his mind, he stated, after seeing the beach once more.

Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy, in his talk, paid the newspaper men of the State a very high tribute, and declared that the press of the State ought to work for the enactment of a law providing that in cases where an editor is charged with contempt of court, he shall be tried by jury, rather than the case be disposed of by the judge, as being done under the existing system.

Mr. J. Allan Taylor, of Wilmington, was also scheduled for a few remarks at the supper, but was prevented from attending at the last minute.

The Southport Commercial Association was represented at the supper by Capt. J. J. Adkins and Mr. C. L. Stevens.

Mr. Hapgood Tonight.

The feature of today's sessions will be the address this evening at 8:30 o'clock of Mr. Norman Hapgood, editor of Harper's Weekly, the guest of

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

OUR NEXT REGULAR INTEREST QUARTER
July 1st and 2nd

An excellent time to open an Account with this Bank, as all Deposits made with us on or before July 2nd, draw Interest from July 1st and receive a full Quarter's Interest on October 1st—Exactly Three Months from Date. Those having accounts here will find it to their advantage to add to them at this time.

All business entrusted to the care of this bank is appreciated by our Officers and Directors and you are assured of absolute safety together with the best of banking service.

"The Home of Savings"

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

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LUMINA TONIGHT

SOUVENIR DANCE

Complimentary To Press Association

Also Exhibition Dancing by Miss Chandler and Mr. West, and Moving Pictures

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House Decorating and Sign Painting

WALL PAPERS, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR PAINTING, FRESCO AND PLASTER RELIEF.

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107 North Third Street.

And they asked me how I did it, and
I gave 'em the Scripture text,
"You keep your light so shining a
Little in front o' the next!"
They copied all they could follow,
But they couldn't copy my mind,
And I left 'em sweating and stealing
A year and a half behind.
—Kipling.

CADILLAC AUTOMOBILES BUICK

PICKARD BLEECKER AUTO CO.

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YES, YES

I have resigned as manager of the Kentucky Horse and Mule Co., but have not gone out of business. If you want to buy a horse or mule, or hire one or have some hauling done, we have a stable at No. 114 North Second street. We have several good horses and mules on hand, and will have more pretty soon, of the right kind at the right price, and expect to carry a full supply as the season advances, and I thank my friends for the liberal patronage they have given me for the past twenty years, and hope to continue the same.

Our phone number is 801-J, so don't forget when you are in need of anything in our line to call, phone, or come around.

F. T. MILLS & CO.

SANITARY HAIR PARLOR

Shampoo-Massage-Manicure.
Your Pleasure our Success.
110 North Front Street.
Opposite The Orton.

J.F.LEITNER
ARCHITECT
27, 28, 29 Garrell Building.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Miss Kate McKimmon, of St. Mary's School, Raleigh, is a guest of Mrs. Jas. G. Kenan, No. 111 South Third street.

* * *

Misses Louise Eckman and Tesse Schlegal and Mr. Chas. Eckman, New York, are guests for a few days of Messrs. William and M. G. Tiencken.

* * *

Miss Callie Lewis, a delegate to the State Press Association from Winston-Salem, is spending a few days in the city and at the beach. While in Wilmington she is the guest of her friend, Miss Flossie Dixon, No. 309 North Front street.

* * *

There will be a club for business women organized at the Y. W. C. A. tonight at 8 o'clock. It is desired to have as many different occupations as possible represented and a cordial invitation to attend the meeting is extended to all women engaged in business lines.

* * *

MR. H. E. MILLER WEDS MISS EMMA BRONSON.

Clinton, N. C., June 24.—Mr. H. E. Miller and Miss Emma Bronson were married this evening at six o'clock at Lisbon church, 15 miles south of Clinton. The groom is connected with the lumber firm of C. A. Brown & Bro., of Kerr, and is a splendid young man and very popular. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Charles Bronson and comes of one of the oldest families of Sampson county. She is a most attractive and highly accomplished young woman and has a wide circle of friends. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. L. Stewart, of Clinton, pastor of the Baptist church at Lisbon, and was witnessed by a large gathering of friends of the bride and groom.

* * *

POPULAR RAILROAD MAN WINS BEAUTIFUL BRIDE.

At the beautiful country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Roberts, near Winter Park, Mr. Lloyd D. Hollingsworth, a popular Coast Line conductor, and Miss Margaret Roberts were united in marriage yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. Rev. Dr. A. D. McClure, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, was the officiating minister. The home was beautifully decorated for the occasion with evergreens and flowers.

Miss Mae Gardner played Mendelssohn's wedding march as the bridal party entered the hall. The only attendants were Mr. George P. Farrar and Miss Mamie Roberts, a sister of the bride. There were a large number of friends present at the happy event.

After receiving the congratulations of their friends, the party took automobiles and with Mr. C. O. Cotton leading, went to the union station. The happy couple left on the 6:45 train on their honeymoon. After an absence of ten days they will be at home at the residence of the groom's brother, Mr. J. F. Hollingsworth, No. 207 Walnut street.

The groom is a most capable young man of sterling character. The bride is highly esteemed for her many estimable traits of character and charming personality. They will have the best wishes of a host of friends.

* * *

MR. MARX S. NATHAN CLAIMS A FAIR GEORGIA BRIDE.

Of most pleasing interest to a host of friends of the groom in this State and of the bride who is pleasantly remembered as having several times visited at Wrightsville Beach, is the announcement of the marriage of Miss Pearl Bowen and Mr. Marx S. Nathan, which was solemnized yesterday evening at 6 o'clock at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Millican, in Atlanta, Ga., the ceremony having been performed by Rabbi Harry Merfelt, of Raleigh, N. C., a personal friend of the groom.

The wedding was a very quiet affair but withal a very pretty and impressive one. The only attendants were Miss Ethel Millican, of Atlanta, a cousin of the bride, and Mr. Joe Nathan, of Wilmington, brother of the groom, who was best man.

The bride, who is a most attractive young woman, wore a becoming traveling suit of blue with hat to match and carried a shower bouquet of yellow daisies and lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor was pretty in a costume of white embroidered crepe and carried a Mary Garden basket showered with pink sweet peas.

Following the ceremony the bride and groom left for a honeymoon trip to Western North Carolina where they will spend some time, returning to Wrightsville Beach in about ten days or two weeks when they will be at home to friends.

Mr. Nathan, who is one of Wilmington's most popular young business men, will be cordially welcomed back home with his bride, who, as stated, is not unknown to many friends and admirers at Wrightsville.

* * *

WILMINGTON RAILROAD MAN MARRIES FLORIDA GIRL.

The following from Friday's Independent of St. Petersburg, Fla., will be of interest to many friends in Wilmington and elsewhere:

"Miss Mazelle Adelaide Conekin and Roger Harnell Russell were married last evening in the Southern Methodist church, Rev. M. H. Norton, pastor of the church, officiating. Mrs. E. C. McPherson played the wedding march as the bridal party slowly passed down to center aisle. The ushers were Alvah Wright and Alfred Graybill, of Seminole. Walter E. Scott, of Sanford, N. C., acted as groomsman. The two dainty little flowers girls were pictures of loveliness, Julia Kelsey in a dress of white lace over blue, with blue maline bows on her hair, and Kazelle Humphries, niece of the bride, in white lace over pink, with pink maline bows. The maid of honor, Miss Willie Pearl Wright, of Sanford, N. C., wore blue crepe de chine and carried a large cluster of pink roses. The first bridesmaid, Miss Kate Graybill, was gowned in pink crepe de chine with pink roses. The second bridesmaid, Miss Marguerite Clark Russell, sister of the groom, wore blue crepe de chine and carried pink roses. The bride was becomingly attired in white brocaded crepe meteor combined with lace. The bridal veil was confined by a wealth of lilies of the valley. She carried a showed bouquet of lilies of the valley and bride roses. The ring ceremony was used. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride, 227 Second avenue north, with 75 guests in attendance.

"Mr. and Mrs. Russell received the congratulations of their friends in the reception hall, which was beautifully decorated with asparagus plumosis fern and pink and white roses. The guests were invited into the dining room, where the table was adorned with festoons of white satin ribbon, ferns and roses with the punch bowl banked with roses. Ice cream and cake were served, with great merriment attending the formal cutting of the bride's cake. In the cake Mrs. H. H. Robinson received the ring, the thimble fell to Miss Florence McCrea, Miss Russell got the dime and Alfred Graybill secured the button, the badge of a bachelor.

"Mrs. C. H. Russell, mother of the groom, wore a gown of black charmother of the bride, wore a handsome white lace gown. Mrs. J. W. Brooks meuse with black lace, and a corsage bouquet of violets. Mrs. Conekin, was attired in black charmeuse with pink roses.

"The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dawson Conekin, of this city. The groom is a conductor on the A. C. L. Railroad, his home being in Wilmington, N. C. Mr. and Mrs. Russell left last evening for Washington, N. C., New York, a trip up the Hudson river and a visit in Elmira, N. Y. They will sepnd the summer at Wrightsville Beach, N. C., and later will make their home in Wilmington."

* * *

DOUBLE WEDDING AT BLADENBORO LAST NIGHT.

Many friends in Wilmington and throughout the State will learn with much interest of a double weddding which was solemnized at Bladenboro last evening at 8 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lewis when their two daughters, Misses Mary and Ida Lewis became the brides of two well known Wilmington business men. Miss Mary Lewis was given in marriage to Mr. Albert S. Sales, son of of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Sales, and Miss Ida Lewis became the bride of Mr. Chas. H. Holton, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Holton. The double ceremony which was witnessed by many friends was performed by Rev. I. T. Hedgpeth, of Lumberton.

The beautiful country home was prettily decorated for the occasion with flowers, the color scheme being green and white. To the familiar strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march skilfully rendered by Miss Flora Frink the two bridal couples entered the hall and took their places before the improvised altar, where the vows were said.

Both brides were attired in going away gowns of tan and blue silk crepe with hats and gloves to match and carried bouquets of bride roses and lilies of the valley.

After the ceremony a supper was served to the members of the bridal party and the invited guests. The two happy couples left for Wilmington on the Seaboard train and arrived in Wilmington early this morning. They went direct to the Seashore Hotel at Wrightsville Beach, where they will spend ten days. After that time Mr. and Mrs. Sales will be at home at No. 518 Castle street and Mr. and Mrs. Horton will reside at No. 610 Queen street.

Both brides have many friends in Wilmington, having visited here frequently at the home of their uncle, Mr. C. B. Davis. They are both young ladies of attractive personality and are very popular with a host of friends. Mr. Sales is a member of the firm of J. B. Sales & Son and Mr. Horton is president of the Commercial Printing Company. Both are young men of splendid ability.

Those present at the wedding from this city were Misses Lottie and Myra Sales and Mr. Bruce Cameron.

LOCAL DOTS.

—A deed was filed for record yesterday by which Henry Roderick and wife and Mattie A. Roderick transfer to Chas. B. Parmele for $100 and other considerations, a lot on the west side of Third street, 198 feet south of Meares.

—Officers Frank George, of the "Strong Arm Squad;" W. R. Applebury and C. G. Jones, of the police department, are off this week for their annual vacation. Officers N. C. Gray, J. S. Lane and A. D. Newton were off for their annual "rest and recuperation" last week.

—Sheriff Cowan is now making up his list of delinquent schedule B license taxpayers. Unless those who are subject to the tax pay the same at once the law makes it obligatory upon him to proceed against them. He hates to take such action but has no alternative.

—The first of the free Bible pictures at the Academy of Music were shown last evening. A large audience was present and expressed themselves as highly pleased. The same reel of pictures will be shown tonight and tomorrow night. The second part will be given Saturday night. The pictures depict the story of the creation.

—While the large number of people were leaving the union station yesterday morning upon the arrival of the Seaboard train a Ford automobile being driven by Mr. Dave McKeithan "shied" down the incline soon after being turned round and ran into a hack owned and driven by a colored man. The brakes failed to work, the driver said, but fortunately no one was hurt.

—Sheriff Cowan gives fair notice to all automobilists that on July 1, he will strictly enforce the law as to requiring every machine to display the number required by the Secretary of State. The new numbers are now being issued by the Secretary of State and all owners have been given notice from Raleigh that they must be secured before July 1. Sheriff Cowan says the law will be strictly enforced beginning July 1. The new numbers are white on a background of green.

To Speak to Odd Fellows.

Rev. Dr. A. D. McClure, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, leaves this afternoon for Boardman, N. C., where tonight by invitation of the local lodge there, he will speak to the Odd Fellows. The fraternal spirit in Dr. McClure is strong and he is peculiarly well fitted for the address which he will deliver tonight. The Odd Fellows of Boardman will hear him with much pleasure.

A Quinine That Won't Make You Nervous

FEBRILINE is a trade-mark name which designates the first, original and only reliable Tasteless Syrup of Quinine. An improved Quinine, pleasant to take; does not nauseate nor cause nervousness. Children take it and never know it is Quinine. Especially adapted to adults who cannot take ordinary Quinine for any purpose. Ask for 2-ounce original package. The name FEBRILINE is blown in the bottle. 25 cents.

Toy Hunt for the Children

at Lumina tomorrow afternoon, 5 to 6 P. M. (advertisement.)

Wrightsville Beach

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Fisher, of Salisbury, arrived yesterday to spend a few days at the Seashore Hotel.

Among those registered yesterday at the Seashore Hotel are W. N. Everett, Rockingham, and H. G. Strachan, Savannah, Ga.

Included in the arrivals at the Seashore Hotel yesterday were A. D. Wilson, Atlanta; C. J. Cottington, Alma; J. L. Armfield, Thomasville, and Mrs. W. H. Kean, Atlanta.

A fishing party composed of Messrs. Linwood Latta, R. C. James, L. S. Everett, W. L. Fisher and W. G. Farmer, of the office force of Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, and Mr. Linwood D. Latta spent yesterday morning outside in the Nellie May, Capt. Davis in charge. They landed 200 fish.

Messrs. R. L. Tate, of Charlotte; W. C. Carrington, of Spartanburg, S. C.; and E. I. Bugg, of Durham, who are guests at the Seashore, make a fishing team that is hard to beat. Just by way of recreation yesterday morning they caught 300 pig fish and would have gotten more, if the boat would have held them.

The young people of the city and those residing on the beach and sound are cordially invited to attend the delightful souvenir dance to be given this evening in honor of the North Carolina Press Association. Dainty souvenirs will be given to each lady in the grand march. It stars at 9:30 o'clock, though it is expected that there will be many dancers on the floor before that time.

Prof. Henry Jerome Stockard, of Raleigh, past president and now a member of the faculty of Peace Institute, is a guest of his son, Mr. S. Albert Stockard at the Beach. Prof. Stockard is attending the North Carolina Press Association, now in session at the Oceanic Hotel. Although he modestly disclaims being one of the newspaper craft, the editors of the State are delighted to have with them this distinguished educator and writer. There is not a nobler citizen in the commonwealth than he. His friends in Wilmington are numerous and many.

Messrs. Hugh A. Query, of the Gastonia Gazette staff, and A. O. Lloyd, secretary of the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce, are putting in some strong licks for their town. They came down to the press convention with the determination to carry the mid-winter meeting of the editors to that place and they are loaded with the facts. There was a time when Gastonia was short on hotel facilities, but that time will soon be of the past, for the enterprising citizens of that progressive town are erecting one of the handsomest hostelries in the State. Messrs. Query and Lloyd are both young men of the live wire class and when they say "Gastonia is the place," they mean it. They can prove it, too.

The little children, who are always considered when it comes to amusements at Lumina, are to be especially remembered tomorrow afternoon, when an entirely new feature is to be introduced for their delectation. This will be a toy hunt. A large number of attractive toys will be buried in the sand in front of Lumina, and the little folks under proper restrictions will be allowed to "dig" for them, and also become the possessors of all toys they unearth. The hunt will take place between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when the tide is just right for such a diversion. Only the small children will be allowed to take part, and even the annual Easter egg hunt on the White House lawn will have to give way, almost, to this new diversion at Lumina.

There will be an especially notable offering in moving pictures at Lumina tonight and all are invited to see them. There is a change of programme nightly and the films will be varied and most interesting. "Granddaddy's Granddaughter" will appeal especially to the young people and "Why Universal Ike Left Home" is a rip-roaring comedy number that will be much appreciated by all. Then another big feature for this evening is the weekly of current events. This will tell in pictures of some of the big events in the country's history and will be both informing and interesting. If the weather continues as intensely hot as during the past few days an immense crowd will enjoy these pictures while at the same time enjoying the cooling breezes on the broad verandas of Carolina's greatest pavilion.

On Monday night the dancing contest about which mention has been made before, will take place at Lumina. If it proves a success other contests will be conducted at different times during the season.

The competition dance Monday night will be for the one-step only. The contest will begin at 9:15. Every one on the floor at that time will be considered as a participant in the contest. The affair will be conducted on the elimination plan. Every few minutes the music will be stopped and a number of couples, whose dancing is not considered by the judges to be equal to the others, will be eliminated. The dance will then continue with the remaining couples until stopped for further elimination by the judges. This process will be repeated until only one couple is left on the floor, who will be the winners of the contest. These periods of dancing are called "heats." If there are very many participants in the competition it will take a number of heats before the contest is decided.

The contests provide a great deal of fun for the dancers and the spectators. The excitement begins when the contest has narrowed down to two or three couples. The plan decided on for this contest is the same under which the competitive dances are conducted elsewhere. Dancing competitions are immensely popular in the North.

It is expected that the competitive dance Monday night will last about 30 or 40 minutes. Should there be so many entries that the contest cannot be completed in that time the contest will be continued over until the following evening. This is done so as not to interfere too much with the regular dancing.

Three judges will be selected to decide on the dancing. The names of the judges will be announced later. There will be two prizes given, one to each member of the winning team. The prizes will be announced later.

CURE YOUR SORES

Use A-K Salve. (Advertisement.)

GOING AWAY?

"Likly" Luggage Asks No Favors of the Baggage Man

SEE

A. Brown

The Store that Sells Wooltex

BEFORE THE RECORDER.

Negro Woman Sent to Farm for Larceny of Money.

Lou Belle McClain and Lillian Wright, two colored women, were sent to the county farm for nine months each yesterday by Deputy Recorder Harriss for the alleged stealing of $12 from a colored man. "Honey" Gause, another colored woman, got three months because she received the money from the other women. The latter was also charged with violating the prohibition law, but prayer for judgment was continued in this case.

Judgment was suspended upon payment of the costs in a case against Beulah Pickett, colored, charged with assault. A nol pros with leave was taken in cases against May Larkins and Etta James, two colored women, charged with larceny. Eddie Bell, a colored boy, wasn't guilty of larceny, and was discharged.

FUNERAL OF MRS. BREAHMER.

Services from Residence Yesterday Afternoon—Interment Today.

The funeral of Mrs. Annie J. Breamer, wife of Mr. J. P. Breahmer, whose death occurred at the family home, No. 406 Wooster street, Tuesday night at 6 o'clock, was conducted from the residence yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock by Rev. J. P. King assisted by Rev. Tom Green. The remains will be taken to Brunswick county this morning for interment.

The deceased was 49 years old and is survived besides her husband by two daughters, Mrs. W. H. Clover and Miss Lila Breahmer, and one son, Clarence Breahmer, all of this city. They will have the tender sympathy of many friends.

Funeral of Mr. Gillespie.

The body of Mr. Geo. S. Gillespie, who died in Georgia Tuesday, will arrive in Wilmington this morning and will be taken immediately to Oakdale cemetery, where the funeral and interment will take place. No particulars were contained in the telegram to relatives here. Mr. Gillespie was born at Lake Waccamaw and was well known here. He had lived in Georgia for a number of years.

"THE PERILS OF PAULINE"

Sixth Installment of This Great $25,000 Serial—More Thrilling Than Ever!

"A Wife on a Wager"

Full Reel Nestor Drama.

"Uuiversal Ike, Jr. is Kept From Being An Actor"

Another Rouser—That's All.

BIJOU

FIVE CENTS.

ONE-STEP CONTEST AT LUMINA

Monday Night, June 29

9:15

TWO PRIZES TO WINNING COUPLE

Every Couple on the Floor at 9:15 will be considered a participant in the contest

NOTICE.

Mr. F. T. Mills having resigned as manager of the Kentucky Horse and Mule Company, the business will be run by Ward Lutes and A. H. Jewell, as heretofore, under the name of Kentucky Horse and Mule Co. We will carry from 25 to 100 head of mules and horses, so we can supply our customers at any time for cash or good paper. WARD LUTES, Sec. and Treas.

VICTORIA

COOLEST THEATRE IN CITY TODAY

"THE MOTH"

A Story of a Marriage for Money

Biograph Presents

"Concenration"

Depicting a story of the difference in two sons.

Essany Comedy

"Pie For Sophie"

A Comical Story of two German Musicians.

Here's some more fun—LUBIN "SMILES FOR FORTUNE" If you want my money SMILE So says the Old Grouch.

ADMISSION ONLY 5 CENTS

GRAND

ALWAYS COMFORTABLE

TODAY

TWO-PART SPECIAL WITH

"JOHN BUNNY"

"The Old Fire Horse and the Old Fire Chief"

Enough fun to make a mule Laugh

"The Double Cross"

Third series of the "Man Who Disappeared," with MacDermott, as John Perriton; Marjorie Ellison, Cora Williams and Charles Ogle

SELIG OFFERS

"MARRYING GRETCHEN"

Another one of those funny pictures where some one gets stung

ADMISSION 5 CENTS

Read Star Business Locals.

DAVID'S

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BUY TWO SUITS IN ONE

Now you have a double-duty suit for summer wear; for vacations or "resortings," for every day business service, and for evening when you want semi-negligee.

HART SCHAFFNER AND MARX

have created this idea; a two-piece blue serge suit, with an extra pair of white serge trousers of similar weave. Suits $18 and up. Trousers $5 and $6. Palm Beach suits Suits $7.50 to $10.

The A. David Company

The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes, Manhattan and Eclipse Shirts, Blum & Koch Straw Hats.

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29 SO. FRONT ST.

Refrigerators and Oil Stoves Cheap. Ovens, the best and cheapest you ever saw. Cable Ranges and Heaters. Motor Boat Supplies. Tents. Old Town Canoes. All kinds of Boat and Fishing Tackle. Tools for Farming. Come in and get a Fan and keep cool—Free.

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Men's, Ladies' and Children's

Latest Spring Styles

CARL F. STRUNCK & CO.

128 SOUTH FRONT STREET. WILMINGTON, N. C.

For that HEADACHE take
Bro-Mal-Gine
You'll be Glad in Ten Minutes
ACTS LIKE MAGIC—ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS
10c, 25c, 50c Bottles at Drug Stores
FIVE CENTS AT FOUNTAINS
THE BROMALGINE COMPANY, Goldsboro, N. C.

FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS.

Quick Service Workmanship Guaranteed

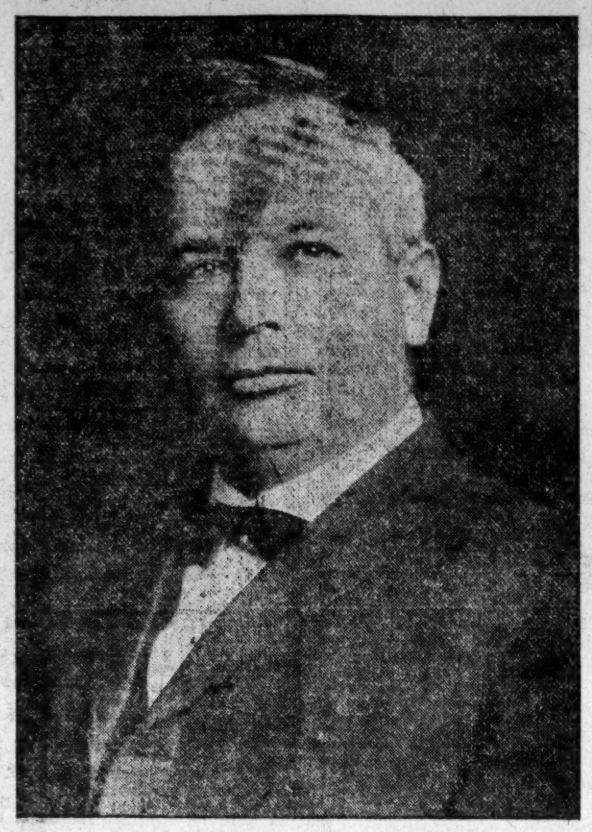
Burned Out Motors and Transformers Repaired

CHARLOTTE ELECTRIC REPAIR CO.

W. A. LAWRENCE, Pres. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION

Subject of Illuminating, Brilliant and Delightfully Entertaining Address by Attorney General T. W. Bickett, Before The North Carolina Press Association, in Annual Session at Wrightsville Beach Yesterday — History of the Proposed Amendments and the Effect of Each.



I will begin my discussion of the Constitutional Amendments by saying that for many years North Carolina has been engaged in an effort to make old bottles hold new wine! However, I will not elaborate this figure lest the imagery excite longings which I am utterly unable to satisfy.

The legal maxim that all things are presumed to have been rightly done is given full weight in North Carolina. With us change has never been in and of itself considered a cardinal virtue. Our people do not believe that motion is synonymous with progress, nor that revolution of necessity implies reform. But while we are a steady, we are not a stubborn people. While the man from Missouri who first said "Show me" was of undoubted North Carolina lineage, we are still always willing to be shown. We cannot be justly classified with those who are blind because they will not see. So for many years there has been gradually seeping into the public mind the conviction that some of the bulwarks of liberty wisely builded by our fathers have, in the mutations of time, become barriers in the path of progress; that governmental machinery admirably adapted to the conditions that prevailed at the time of its installation is utterly inadequate to the needs of the present hour. However useful a Washington hand press may have been in its day, it would be junk in the office of a modern daily.

In the General Assembly of 1913, these convictions crystalized into action. Many bills were introduced to amend the Constitution of the State. The protest against the time of the General Assembly being consumed in the enactment of local and private laws was as vigorous as it was universal. The demand for a six instead of a four months public school came from every quarter of the State. Everybody recognized the cruel and costly defect in our judicial system under which no provision can be made for holding the courts when a judge assigned cannot attend through some unforeseen act of God or man; the granting of special rights and privileges to corporations under legislative charters was universally condemned and there was an insistent demand that all corporations engaged in the same class of business should be clothed with the same powers and incorporated under general laws. The Governor of the State saw that a change in our system of taxation was imperative and in the face of an uncomfortable deficit in the treasury he sought instant relief by a new assessment of all property accompanied with a machinery act of the most searching and drastic character. But despite the earnest and eloquent plea of the Governor, the General Assembly, with practical unanimity, refused to make any attempt to remedy conditions by a new machinery law, assigning as the specific and sole reason for its refusal that no adequate tax law could be written under the handicap of the present constitution. The present tax law had broken down. It was admitted by all men to be a model of inadequacy and injustice, and yet the opinion was equally unanimous that no substantial and permanent improvement could be made under the restrictions and limitations of the present constitution.

No man contended that the Constitution did not need revising, the only question being whether this should be done by a constitutional convention or by a commission created by the General Assembly. For economic reasons, and the big hole in the treasury made these reasons all powerful, the General Assembly provided for a constitutional commission to be composed of men to be appointed by the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House and the Governor of the State. The following men were appointed:

A. M. Scales, lawyer and insurance man; J. W. Bailey, lawyer, former editor of the Biblical Recorder; N. J. Rouse, lawyer and banker; H. Q. Alexander, farmer, president of the State Farmers' Union; D. Y. Cooper, cotton manufacturer; E. L. Daughtridge, farmer and merchant; A. D. Ward, lawyer and farmer; H. W. Stubbs, lawyer; T. M. Washington, farmer, tobacconist; A. D. Ivie, lawyer; A. T. Grant, lawyer; Geo. W. Connor, lawyer; E. J. Justice, lawyer and farmer; H. A. Page, farmer; W. A. Devin, lawyer; Chas. S. Wallace, fisherman, merchant; E. R. Wooten, lawyer; R. R. Williams, lawyer, and R. L. Haymore, lawyer and farmer.

It will be seen at a glance that these men are of exceptional intelligence and integrity, and fairly represent the varied interests of the State. The complexion of the commission and its character is a guarantee that all interests were fairly treated.

This Commission sat in Raleigh and Morehead City. It called for information and expressions of opinion from every quarter. In its report to the Governor the Commission says that it "undertook both carefully to consider all amendments to the Constitution referred to it by the General Assembly and also thoroughly to scrutinize the entire Constitution with the view to reporting such amendments as we should conceive to be essential to the welfare of our commonwealth." The report continues: "With the view to this each amendment to the Constitution referred to the Commission by the General Assembly and each article of the Constitution was referred to a special committee for consideration, and thereafter considered upon second and third readings by the Commission as a whole. The Commission had the benefit of the many suggestions from citizens of the State and hearings were accorded freely upon request. In order that we might more surely meet the will of the people upon the passage of the amendments upon the second readings the Commission adjourned for two weeks, meantime having given the proposed amendments to the press."

The Commission reported 14 amendments. Of these, four, to-wit: Two substituting the phrase "War between the States" for the words "Insurrection or rebellion against the United States," one fixing the day for the inauguration of the Governor, and one removing certain obsolete sections of the Constitution, are formal and need not be discussed. Of the ten remaining amendments the General Assembly rejected four, to-wit: The one relating to the use of the Bible in the public schools, the one relating to the initiative and referendum, the one relating to the rotation of Superior Court judges, and the one relating to the establishment of an intermediate court of appeals. Of the remaining six amendments proposed by the Constitutional Commission the General Assembly made changes in the second relating to the compensation of the members of the General Assembly, in the third relating to private and local laws, and the seventh, relating to taxation. The Assembly also added a new amendment, being number 9, which makes it the duty of the General Assembly to provide for the incorporation of towns and cities by general laws. After mature deliberation the amendments now submitted to the people passed the House by a vote of 89 to 14, and the Senate by a vote of 35 to 3, and this remarkable unanimity of opinion was in a General Assembly whose worst enemy has never accused it of being excessively radical in its proclivities. It is plain that these amendments are not the product of ill considered or hasty action. Nothing of prejudice or of passion has entered into their framework. They have been subjected to the most searching investigation and the most exacting criticism, and their survival attests their fitness.

It is to the credit of our people that from the inception the consideration and discussion of these amendments has been in a non-partisan spirit. On the Constitutional Commission there were 18 Democrats and two Republicans. This was a fairly proportional representation. One of the men who has from the beginning led the fight in favor of these amendments is Senator A. T. Grant, of Davie. For many years Mr. Grant has been representing his county in the House and the Senate, and North Carolina Republicanism has no abler exponent. In the final passage of the bill, out of 102 Democrats in the House, only five voted against it; out of 13 Republicans, seven voted against it, and out of five Progressives two voted against it. In the Senate, out of 47 Democrats two voted against it, and out of three Republicans, one voted against it. I submit that by virtue of their origin, their history and their intrinsic merit these amendments are entitled to the support of all men regardless of their political affiliations. They are the offspring of the highest intelligence, of the purest patriotism of all the political parties in North Carolina. No political party has made them party issues. No organization has claimed them for its own. Therefore the Press of North Carolina has a magnificent opportunity of making a new record of unselfish service. Let the slogan fly from every masthead, "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the State."

I shall now discuss the six amendments which are not formal, beginning with the least important. Amendments 8 and 9 provide that special charters shall not be granted to corporations and to cities and towns, but that all these shall be incorporated under general laws. The advantages of this arrangement are three-fold:

1. It prevents discrimination, as all corporations and all cities and towns are treated exactly alike.

2. It prevents special and unusual privileges from being conferred. It often happens that in a long private charter of a town or a private corporation powers and privileges are inserted which the General Assembly knows nothing about, and would never incorporate in a general law.

3. It makes tremendously for economy in the time of the General Assembly, and in the space of the printed volumes.

Second Amendment.

The second amendment increases the pay of the members of the General Assembly from four to six dollars per day. The Constitution Commission reported in favor of a salary of $600 for the session, but this was rejected by the General Assembly. If a law-maker is not worth $6.00 a day it would pay the State handsomely to keep him at home. Even at $6.00 a day a term in the General Assembly means a financial loss to the average member. The time and money spent in securing the nomination and election, the neglect of his business during the session amounts to more than $360 without regard to his personal expenses while in Raleigh. The cost of his board and lodging, the extra clothes he wears (for a legislator must have a wedding garment) and the incidental expenses, which are many, will easily absorb his salary. Some years ago Lieut. Governor Winston applied at one of the hotels in Raleigh for board for himself and wife during the session. He was told that the rate would be $6 a day, whereupon he exclaimed, "You forgot to take in my mileage." No member can have his wife or daughter spend any time with him while he is serving the State as a law maker without paying considerably more than the State pays him.

Emergency Judges.

The fifth amendment declares that the General Assembly may provide for emergency judges to hold the courts when the judge assigned is unable to do so, and when no other judge is available. Under the present constitution if a judge of the Superior Court cannot attend and some other judge cannot be obtained the court simply cannot be held. This is the most costly, and at the same time the most cruel defect in the machinery of the law. There cannot be a marriage, a birth or a death in the family of a judge without demoralization to public business. One of the best and bravest judges the State has known, Judge Fred Moore, sat on the bench when he was burning up with fever, and went from the bench to his death bed because he did not want the public business to suffer. If the Governor had the power to order some ex-judge or some reputable lawyer to go and hold a court when the emergencies of the situation require it, many, many thousands of dollars would be saved to the public, the very best judges that we have would be more satisfied to stay on the bench, and congested court dockets would be a thing of the past in North Carolina. Every man who is weary of the law's delays should support this amendment.

The Six Months Public School.

The 10th Amendment provides a six instead of a four months public school. This amendment presents the single question whether or not it will pay to increase by 50 per cent the chances of the country boy and girl to get an education. The towns already have more than six months. The very salvation of the State is dependent upon making the country more tolerable to the old and more attractive to the young. The quickest and surest route to this goal is to increase the pleasures of the mind upon which the man in the country must so much rely. I could speak for a whole day on this subject, but for practical purposes I will simply add that today we are spending six times as much money as they had twenty years ago. The increased investment in brains has paid a dividend of over 200 per cent in cold cash, and in the fullness and joy of living the value is beyond all computation.

The Public Against Private Business.

The 3rd Amendment restricts the enactment of local and private laws by the General Assembly, and provides that general laws may be made regulating these matters. Under the amendment the General Assembly cannot pass any local, private or special act

"Relating to the appointment of justices of the peace;

"Relating to health, sanitation and abatement of nuisances;

"Changing the names of cities, towns and townships;

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining, or discontinuing highways, streets or alleys;

"Relating to ferries or bridges;

"Relating to game or hunting;

"Relating to non-navigable streams;

"Relating to cemeteries;

"Relating to the pay of jurors;

"Erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or establishing or changing the lines of school districts;

"Remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the public treasury;

"Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing;

"Extending the time for the assessment or collection of taxes or otherwise relieving any collector of taxes from the due performance of his official duties or his sureties from liability.

"Giving effect to informal wills and deeds."

All these things can be taken care of under the general statutes by the boards of county commissioners. The Commissioners can do this work with much more intelligent appreciation of local conditions and local sentiment than can the General Assembly. It is my judgment that at every session of the General Assembly the people spend more money in coming to Raleigh about purely local matters than the General Assembly costs the State.

But the big argument in favor of the amendment is that these local matters absorb the time and attention of the members and leave no time for the proper consideration of bills of general public concern. I hold before you three volumes: the Public Laws, the Public Local Laws and the Private Laws of 1913. In the Public Laws there are 496 pages; in the Local and Private Laws there are 3,346 pages, by pages just seven-eighths of the laws enacted by the General Assembly are of private and local concern. Lest this numerical comparison might not be considered fair I have taken occasion to weigh the laws and find that the Public Laws weigh exactly two pounds, and the Local and Private Laws weigh 10 pounds, five ounces.

But by far the greatest evil that will be remedied by this amendment is hasty and ill considered action on public laws of great importance. Near the close of the session the calendar becomes so congested that it is simply impossible to give to important measures the attention they deserve. In 1911 a mistake in prescribing the amount of poll tax brought about a suit which I had to try in the Supreme Court before the Auditor could send out the tax abstracts. In 1913, a mistake in the franchise tax on corporations threatened to destroy the whole section, and the situation had to be saved by the Governor and the Council of State directing the State Treasurer to ignore the law as it was written and execute it according to what everybody knew was really done. The report of the Secretary of State shows that in 1907 over 58 per cent of the laws were ratified in the last ten days of the session; in 1909, over 66 per cent; in 1911 over 77 per cent, and in 1913, over 76 per cent, though in the last year named the most strenuous efforts were made to avoid congestion.

In response to an inquiry from me the Secretary of State wrote me on June 18, 1914, as follows: "The passage of the Constitutional Amendments will largely relieve the flood of public local and private laws that deluges the General Assembly, almost monopolizing the time of the members to the exclusion of public business. And the general laws passed to carry out the purposes of the constitutional amendments will be such that immediate relief can be had by interested counties without waiting two years for action of the General Assembly."

In his last official report the Secretary of State says: "The need of a Constitutional Convention is apparent to everyone who has to do with the acts of the General Assembly. The Constitution could be so amended that three-fourths of our legislation could be dispensed with and many of those matters consuming the time of the General Assembly attended to under general laws by the various departments, Superior Court, county commissioners, etc. Many of the laws passed could now be digested, consolidated, or combined so as to save much time and many thousands of dollars in cost of printing."

Freedom to Act Wisely and Justly In Taxation.

The 7th Amendment simply emancipates the common sense of the people, and allows them to frame a wise and just system of taxation if they can discover one. The object of this amendment is not to make the people pay more taxes, but rather to make the average man pay less by placing on the tax books all the property at a fair value. The adoption of this amendment is of far more importance to the people of North Carolina than any State-wide primary law about which so much has been said.

"Back of all reforms lie the means of getting them;" and the means indispensable to the proper growth of North Carolina is a wise and just system of taxation. The big problems that today confront the State are economic problems. To government as well as men apply the words of the Scotch poet:

"The sorest task bequeathed to man alive,
Is to make three guineas do the work of five."

The ideal constitution is one that permits the freest exercise of the will of the people consistent with those fundamental principles of justice and equity which are and must forever remain the mud-sills of every republican form of government. And this is peculiarly true with respect to the fiscal policy of the State. Demands, new and imperative, are constantly made upon the public treasury. We must meet these demands or mark time in the march of civilization. And yet, when the State would reach out a hand to help or to save, it encounters a "thou shalt not" of the Constitution.

The American Indians were accustomed to bind captives to a tree and then ask them why they did not go home. In the matter of taxation, the State is bound hand and foot by the Constitution, and there be many who ask, not jeeringly, but in all innocence, "Why does not the State go forward?"

The Honorable Lawson Purdy, president of the Department of Taxes in the city of New York, says: "One of the best features any tax system could have is susceptibility to easy modification, and one of the worst is a condition of crystallization."

Hon. H. M. Carver, of the Louisiana Tax Commission, says: "The restrictions of our Constitution bar us from entering any of the avenues of reform, and we ought, therefore, to amend the Constitution so as to give the lawmaker a free, or, at any rate, a freer hand. Conditions change, and needs change with them. Here, as in all things else, evolution obtains. The best plans are not created; they grow. The need arises first, then the provision to meet it. **Freedom to develop is the essential thing.**

In the report of the Ohio Tax Commission for the year 1908, I find the following: "The recital of conditions at the public hearings, the discoveries that followed a painstaking investigation of facts and statistics, the judgment of men representing all classes and interests whose knowledge of the subject enabled them to speak with authority, the experience of other States in the past, the progressive movements elsewhere at the present time, and finally a careful study of the restrictions in the Constitution of Ohio and the decisions of the courts construing such restrictions—all these considerations have compelled the conclusion that no just or satisfactory tax system can be established in this State without removing the constitutional obstacles that now bar the way."

And Mr. George W. Clapperton, of the Michigan Commission of [illegible] says: "The experience of Michigan and of every other American commonwealth, and every country in the civilized world, shows conclusively that restrictions and limitations upon the sovereign power, with respect to taxation, do not prevent harm and injury to the people of the State, but, on the contrary, almost invariably limit progress toward just and equitable taxation.

"They are based upon ignorance of the subject of taxation and indefensible distrust on the part of the people of their own representation in the exercise of legislative power."

In addition to the authorities quoted, I have investigated somewhat carefully the tax laws of every State in the American Union, and more especially the constitutional limitations upon the power of taxation, and I am profoundly convinced that the most satisfactory conditions exist in those States where the Legislature is unhampered save by the basic requirement that every man must be accorded the equal protection of the law.

I submit that our Constitution should be so amended as to permit:

1. The classification of property for purposes of taxation.

2. The segregation of sources of State and local revenues.

Note carefully that in the amendment proposed there is no suggestion of compulsion. It is in no sense mandatory, but is only permissive in character. If this amendment should be adopted, the General Assembly can still preserve intact our present system of taxation if it be deemed wise to do so.

But, if the General Assembly should reach the conclusion that departures are necessary in order to frame a just and adequate revenue law, it would be at liberty to go forward. The single question is: "Ought the General Assembly to be clothed with the power to classify and to segregate property for purposes of taxation?" Is there any fundamental principle of justice that would be violated by the exercise of such power? The State can never afford to sacrifice virtue to expediency, and the solemn sanction of a constitutional grant cannot transmute a wrong into a right. But the judicious exercise of the power to classify and segregate—and it must be assumed that the power would be exercised judiciously—would violate no fundamental principle of justice, but would, on the other hand, make it possible to have in fact in the realm of taxation what we already have in theory, that is, equality before the law.

Indeed, these principles of classification and segregation run all through Schedules B and C of our present Revenue Act. On the man who earns his living selling coal we levy one tax, and on the man who earns his living selling lightning rods, we levy a different and higher tax. This is classification.

Again, the State taxes the man who earns his living practicing law or medicine, but does not permit the counties and towns to do so. This is segregation.

The principle of classification obtains in all taxes levied by the Federal Government. The Government levies one tax on whiskey, another on tobacco, another on silk and another on shoes. The proposition to levy a uniform ad valorem tax on all these commodities would not receive serious consideration in the Congress of the United States.

The railroads rightly and necessarily classify freight for purposes of taxation, for the freight rate is essentially a tax upon the commodity. If the railroads should levy the same rate on coal they do on cotton, coal could not move; if they levied the same rate on cotton they do on shoes, cotton could not move. The nature and character of the property must be considered, and some regard must be had for "what the traffic will bear."

In its last analysis every tax should be an income tax. In fixing the rate, regard should be had to the income, actual or potential, which the property will yield. One man gets his income from practicing a trade or profession, another gets his by owning property. No tax should be levied that will tend to discourage men from engaging in any clean business or from investing in any particular class of property. The citizen should be given the widest possible range for the employment of his energies and his capital.

Of course, in every scheme of taxation it is sound policy to make the burdens of taxation rest most lightly on those who earn a living by the exercise of their minds and muscles, and most heavily on those who make a living by owning property. And this because property is, in and of itself, of little value until touched by the mind and muscle of man. But, whether the tax be on the exercise of mind and muscle or upon the ownership of property, the Government cannot afford to appropriate to itself more than a fair proportion of the income, actual or potential.

I am not using asbestos paper, and perforce write with rigid self restraint, when I say that a government that takes from widows and orphans 40 per cent of their income is, by whatever name the government may be called, practicing the essence of tyrrany and the refinement of cruelty. And this is what the State, counties and towns are not only permitted, but are compelled to do, under the uniform ad valorem rule of the present Constitution. The combined State, county, and town taxes in towns of North Carolina of the first class will average not less than $3.40 on the $100 worth of property, and this is exactly 40 per cent of the income derived from $100 loaned at the highest rate allowed by law.

In a certain town in this State there lives a widow. She owns $10,000 which she got from the insurance on the life of her husband. I lend that money out for this widow at the highest rate allowed by law. The combined State, county and town taxes are $2.65 on the $100 worth of property; so that, at the end of the year, when I pay this widow $600 in interest, she at once turns over $265 of it to the government under which she lives.

A serious question is here presented: Can this woman raise her boys to be intensely patriotic when, in her own soul, she feels that the government, which owes her protection, is taking the bread from out of the mouths of her children?

Take the great wage-earning and salaried classes of our people—the men who work in the shops, the factories, on the railroads, in the school room, in the stores and offices, and it is well known that when a man of this class dies, in 99 cases out of a 100, his savings of a lifetime will be represented by his life insurance and possibly a little home built with the aid of the building and loan association. As soon as he dies, the Government steps up to his widow and orphans, and, for all practical purposes, compels them to turn over to it 40 per cent of the savings of the husband and father. Such a law is an atrocity "a monster, of such frightful mien, As to be hated, needs but to be seen."

And the policy is as unprofitable as it is unjust. The law is so glaringly unjust that it is unenforced and unenforcible. Some one has said that nobody loves these taxes but a few ultra-righteous, the widows and orphans, the idiots and lunatics. Experience has taught that it is simply impossible to get solvent credit upon the books wherever the uniform ad valorem rule prevails.

Speaking to this question, the Ohio Tax Commission of 1908, says:

1. It punishes the honest.
2. It rewards the dishonest.
3. It results frequently in double taxation.
4. It is unjust to the owners of all other property, (i.e.) all real or tangible property.
5. It lowers the standard of integrity.

Prof. Charles J. Bullock, of the Department of Economics in Harvard University, speaking of the general property tax system, says:

"It places the taxpayer in the position of circumventing the law, and does not foster habits of good citizenship; the latter in the cause of fearful demoralization. Here, again, official documents abound in testimony to the evils of the system. It is declared to be debauching to the conscience and subversive to the public morals—a school of perjury promoted by law"; it 'puts a premium on perjury and a penalty on integrity;' it 'debauches the moral sense,' produces 'widespread demoralization,' and encourages 'evasion and dishonesty.' This is severe, but no one familiar with the facts can doubt its truth." "

The Louisiana Tax Commission of 1908 says:

"All opinion and reports tell, with variation only of detail and verbiage, the same sickening story—the impossibility of fairly reaching personal property, and especially intangible personalty; the gross inequality; the discrimination in favor of the cunning against the honest, especially against the weak and helpless; the fraud and trickery, and even perjury, resorted to in evasion of the law; the hindrance to industrial development; in short, the utter breakdown of the general property tax system everywhere.

"This is not the experience of Louisiana alone; but it is the universal experience of the civilized world."

And in his work on the General Property tax, Prof. Seligman, of Columbia University, says:

"Practically, the general property tax, as actually administered today, is, beyond all peradventure, the worst tax known to the civilized world * * * It puts a premium on dishonesty and debauches the public conscience. It reduces deception to a system and makes a science of knavery; it presses hardest on those least able to pay. It imposes double taxation on one, and grants entire immunity to the next. In short, the general property tax is so flagrantly inequitable that its retention can be explained only through ignorance or inertia."

Under such a terrific bombardment it is not to be wondered that the uniform ad valorem rule is passing away. Already the following States permit the classification of property for purposes of taxation: Virginia, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Arizona, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Michigan and Maryland. And constitutional amendments permitting classification are pending in North Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

I have had this question up with the Attorney General of every State in the American Union, and the condemnation of the uniform ad valorem rule is well-nigh universal.

The Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly held that classification of property for purposes of taxation is in no way obnoxious to the Federal Constitution. Indeed, in the case of Pacific Express Company vs. Seibert, 142 U. S. 351, Mr. Justice Lamar, speaking for the Court, said: "A system which imposes the same tax upon every species of property, irrespective of its nature, condition, or class, will be destructive of the principles of uniformity and equity in taxation, and of a just adaptation of property to its burdens."

In an elaborate opinion in the Michigan Railroad Tax Case, Mr. Justice Brewer says:

"There can at this time be no question, after the frequent and uniform expressions of the Federal Supreme Court, that it was not designed by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution to prevent a State from changing its system of taxation in all proper and reasonable ways, nor to compel the States to adopt an iron rule of equality, to prevent the classification of property for purposes of taxation, or the imposition of different rates upon different classes. It is enough that there is no discrimination in favor of one as against another of the same class, and the method for the assessment and collection of the tax is not inconsistent with natural justice."

And again, in the course of the same opinion, he says:

"That so far as the restrains of the Federal Constitution are concerned, it is within the power of a State to separate a particular class of property, subject it to assessment and taxation in a mode and at a rate different from that imposed upon other property, and apply the proceeds to State rather than to local purposes, is not open to question." 201 U. S.

To the same effect is the decision of the Court in the Railroad Tax Cases, 115 U. S., 321.

Classification Will Put the Unseen Property on the Tax Books.

An African hunter was asked the best way to tame a lion. He said: "First catch the lion."

No system of taxation will be successful that does not get the property on the books, and it is simply to get intangible property on the books when the tax is more than a fair percentage of the income from the property.

It is easy to hide what nobody wants to see. It was impossible to find Jesse James in Pike county, Mo. The people did not want him found.

No inquisitorial board, no number of tax ferrets will locate that vast body of wealth in North Carolina known as intangible securities so long as the people feel that it is being taxed beyond that which it is able to bear. Impose a fair rate and public sentiment will force it to the surface. A man simply has to be about as honest as his neighbors require.

Prior to 1897, intangible property in Maryland, was taxed under a uniform ad valorem law. The rate, under this rule, in the city of Baltimore, was $2 on the $100 worth of property. Under this rule there was listed for taxation six million of intangible securities. This rule was changed, and a flat rate of 30 cents on the $100 was imposed on property of this class, and the next year the amount listed jumped from six million dollars to fifty-five millions. Since then it has steadily climbed, until now, in the city of Baltimore alone, there is listed four hundred and fifty million dollars of intangible securities. Under a uniform rule, with a tax of $2, the public got a revenue of $120,000 per year; under the classified rule with a tax of 30 cents, the public receives a revenue of over $450,000 per year.

This experience in Maryland has been duplicated in Pennsylvania. In that State the rate of intangibles is 40 cents on the $100. Under this rule more than one billion, six hundred million dollars are listed for taxation, and the State receives a revenue of over six million dollars, more than the entire revenue from all sources received by the State of North Carolina.

In Massachusetts there is a flat rate on deposits in savings banks of 50 cents on the $100. This is paid by the bank itself and charged to the depositor. Under this rule, the savings banks of Massachusetts have prospered more than those of any other State in the Union.

The history of every State and of every country shows that as the rate on intangibles has increased they have gone into hiding, and as the rate has been reduced, they have come to the surface.

Having levied a reasonable rate on intangibles, the most rigid laws could be enacted to require the listing of this kind of property for taxation, and public sentiment will enforce the law. The legislature could provide that if a man failed to list a solvent credit, he would forfeit all interest, and it could further provide that when the owner of a solvent credit brings a suit on the same in our courts, he must swear that the credit has been listed for taxation as required by law. Under reasonable rates, backed by rigid rules, the amount of intangible wealth that would appear upon the tax books would be astounding.

Segregation Spells Equalization.

However, much we may disagree with the theories of government advocated by Alexander Hamilton, it must be conceded that he was the greatest public financier America has produced. It has been well said that "Hamilton smote the rock of natural resources and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth." Hamilton's master stroke was the separation of the sources of State and National revenues. The adoption of this policy at once removed a fruitful source of irritation between the Federal Government and the States, and at the same time placed the Central government for all time on a basis of financial independence.

I am profoundly convinced that a like separation of State and local revenues will bring about an era of good feeling between the several counties, and between the counties and the State, and will further enable the State to go forward with its proper work without the handicap of a permanent deficit in the treasury.

Much has been said in recent years about equalization, but there can be no equalization without segregation. All attempts at equalizing values between the counties have miserably failed, and will continue to fail under the present system. This failure is grounded on the law of self-preservation. Cherokee cannot be made to believe that Currituck is listing its property at its true value, and concludes that it will be worse than folly for Cherokee to do so. Currituck entertains exactly the same view with respect to Cherokee. It is impossible to prove to either county that the other is not listing its property at the lowest possible figures. But once you segregate the sources of State and local revenue, Cherokee is no longer concerned about Currituck. If Currituck sees fit to list its lands at 50 cents an acre, it is simply a bad advertisement for that county, and no other county in the State has to pay a cent more of taxes by reason of that undervaluation. When Cherokee comes to value its property, it will be confronted with the necessity of raising a certain sum of money, a sum sufficient to pay its own local expenses. Not a dollar will go outside of that county. It will then be for the people in the county to determine for themselves whether they will meet these necessary expenss by a true valuation and a low rate of taxation, or by a low valuation and a high rate of taxation. In other words they will be called on to determine whether they prefer to advertise to the world that their county is a very poor county with a high rate of taxation, or is a rich county with a low rate. Here the law of self preservation will compel a true valuation. Wherever this plan has been tried, it has proved a success.

Segregation of sources of State and local revenue is now practiced in the following States: California, Connecticut, Virginia, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Minnesota, Nebraska, Delaware, New York and New Jersey. And constitutional amendments are pending in a number of other States.

At the first session of the National Tax Association, held at Columbus, Ohio, 1907, Mr. Lawson Purdy, vice president of the association, submitted an outline of a model system of taxation, which model system provides for a separation of State and local revenues, and Mr. Purdy says: "From every point of view, good government requires the divorce of State from local taxation."

At the same meeting, Prof. Seligman, of the chair of economics at Columbia University, read a paper on the separation of State and local revenues, in which he says:

"The separation of State and local revenues is a matter of vital importance in the American commonwealth today, not so much because it forms in itself any solution of the problem, but because it is the indispensable initial step to any substantial progress. The separation of State and local revenues is not a cure, but it, alone, will make a cure possible."

Do We Trust the People?

Let this thought be driven home. The tax amendment requires nothing. We can adopt it and not change our tax laws by the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t". All that it purports to do is to give the people a chance to use their sense, if they have any.

If we cannot trust the people in this, the most vital function of government, then our boasted government, "of the people, by the people, and for the people" is a failure and a farce.

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NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PARDON.

Application will be made to the Governor of North Carolina for the pardon of W. G. Baldwin, convicted at the April term of the Superior Court of New Hanover county of the crime of assault with intent to maim, and sentenced to the State's prison for a term of three years. All persons who oppose the granting of said pardon are invited to forward their protests to the Governor without delay.

This 14th day of June, 1914.

je14-2w Mrs. W. G. BALDWIN.

"THE EDITOR MUST BE A CRUSADER" SAYS MR. POE

Address of Clarence Poe, President of the North Carolina Press Association, Delivered at the Opening Session of the 42nd Annual Convention of the Organization at the Oceanic Hotel, Wrightsville Beach, Yesterday Morning. Mr. Poe is editor of the Progressive Farmer, and One of the State's Foremost Sons.

The title I have chosen for my address as president of your Press association brings out the main idea I wish to present and leave with you. Of course, I shall suggest numerous ways in which the editor should act as a crusader, but my main purpose will be achieved if only the simple seed-thought of my title gets well lodged into your minds and takes good root there.

The editor, I repeat must be a crusader—a fighter for the common good. He must not only record what is, but he must hold up the vision of what ought to be—and help achieve that vision.

He must not only record history, but he must help make history. His true function is no more limited to that of holding up a mirror of the community's activities than is the preacher's true function limited to holding up a mirror of the community's moral life. Each instead must be a crusader, a leader. The editor who sees his duty only as that of recording the news of the community—of setting down that which is without making a fight for the finer thing that ought to be—such an editor makes himself a mere record clerk or phonograph when God Almighty intended him to be a leader and a prophet.

This then is the burden of my message: You must be a fighter. You must see a vision. You must follow the Gleam.

1. Twenty years ago when I was a barefoot farm boy in a one-room school house in Chatham county, I found in old Reed and Kellogg's grammar a paragraph from Horace Greeley on the editor's duty that I have never forgotten, and since it presents more forcibly than I could do the ideal I am trying to hold up for every editor, I beg your indulgence while I repeat to you this paragraph:

"There is a different and sterner path; I know not whether there be any now qualified to tread it; I am not sure that any one has ever followed it implicitly, in view of the certain meagreness of its temporal rewards, and the haste wherewith any fame acquired in a sphere so ephemeral as the editor's must be shrouded by the dark waters of oblivion. This path demands an ear ever open to the plaints of the wronged and the suffering, though they can never repay advocacy, and those who mainly support newspapers will be annoyed and often exposed by it; a heart as sensitive to oppression and degradation in the next street as if they were practiced in Brazil or Japan; a pen as ready to expose and reprove the crimes whereby wealth is amassed and luxury enjoyed in our own country at this hour as if they had been committed only by Turks or Pagans in Asia some centuries ago."

Of course, I realize that it is not always easy to live up to Greeley's ideal; and by way of making due allowance for the difficulties I am reminded of a rather accurate summing up of these difficulties which was given by Will Allen White, the famous Kansas editor, at a meeting of the National Editorial Association I attended some years ago. It was while Roosevelt was President, and White put the matter in his usual vivid fashion by comparing his own case with that of President Roosevelt:

"The President," he said, "is a successful reformer. He has done many useful things, in a fine way. But sometimes when the telephone in the Gazette office is having a fit, and the man with a firm-set mouth and a haughty air, is in the business office stopping his paper, there comes a funny thought to the editorial mind: What do you suppose Roosevelt would do if he were running the Oyster Bay Tribune? Would he go right after the gamblers and saloon keepers and violators of the law, who lived in his town, would he print the item that showed how the local banker was gouging in his interest account, would he dare to go to the court house and get the personal property tax list and run it—or would he consider the larger good and take his typewriter in hand and blaze away at the practice of polygamy in Utah, the iniquity of the fruit trust in California, or the violation of the game laws in Maine? It is one thing to be a President with fifty thousand dollars a year raining on the tin roof, whether you work or not, and quite another thing to be the editor of a country paper in a board sidewalk town, dependent upon retaining the good graces of the people for your board and keep. There is something inspiring in the sweetly solemn thought that you don't fear Saturday night, that gives a President a courage in busting the trusts, which a country editor knowing that the boys are tired of taking orders for their week's wages on the clothing store—some way doesn't feel. He can preach the simple life and have pie for breakfast in his present high estate, but if he were running a country paper, there would be five thousand considerate critics in Oyster Bay and vicinity who would read the files of his paper and paste things in scrapbooks and throw them up to him every time he changed his mind."

If we translate Mr. White's delightful humor into prosaic fact, it reminds us that if the editor is a crusader, as he should be, he is bound to lose money by it sometimes. But at any rate, if we have the right ideal—namely: that editorial work is first a profession and then a business, not first a business and then a profession; that the business office is the partner and not the boss—we shall keep our courage in many a case wherein there would be only failure if we should regard our papers simply as commercial ventures. We can't afford, of course, to neglect the money side, the practical side, of our papers, but we can at least see to it that we make money for the purpose of expressing ourselves and not express ourselves (or suppress ourselves) for the purpose of making money. There is a fine saying of Rudyard Kipling's which I am proud to have hanging with his autograph appended in my office:

"If mere wealth is necessary to you * * *, use your left hand to acquire it, but keep your right for your proper work in life. If you employ arms in that game, you will be in danger of stooping; in danger, too, of losing your soul."

There is one thing I should not fail to emphasize, however, and that is that when I say an editor should be a crusader, a fighter, I do not mean man. I do not mean that he should be a bully or carry a chip always on his shoulder. And I certainly do not mean that the editor or anybody else should overlook life's sweeter and finer graces—"the love and peace and tenderness of it—the laughter of little children and the friendship of friends."

In saying that the editor should be a crusader therefore, I do not mean that he should be a violent one or an austere one; I believe he should hope rather to be a knightly one, unafraid and yet unsoured. He should never be afraid to fight an evil, but his dominant purpose should be that of supplanting it with good. He should not be afraid to tear down, when necessary, but his object should be to build better. In short, he should ever have in mind the constructive principle set forth in Tennyson's "Maud:" "It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill."

Let me see then if what I have been trying to say does not boil itself down to this, namely: that the editor should be a crusader in that he should have an ideal for his community and his people, and that in battling constructively for this ideal he should not turn back from battling destructively against whatever evil opposes the progress of the good.

And with this definition of my ideal, let us now consider some ways of applying it in North Carolina.

2. In saying therefore, that my ambition is that every North Carolina editor shall be a crusader, and a crusader for a greater North Carolina, my first concern is that the editor shall have a vision of what the State may become, that his ideal shall be high enough. No man will set out to fight for that which he has not seen, e[illegible] with the natural eye or the mi[illegible]e.

So it is [illegible] our first need is a conception of how great a commonwealth we may yet build in North Carolina. We must understand that we have but just laid the ground work for the North Carolina that is to be. It was but yesterday as compared with the long course of human history, as we look back to the days of Pharaoh and Alexander—it was but yesterday that the first white settlers came to our State; it was but yesterday that the Cherokees and Tuscaroras and Yemassees roamed unmolested over our vast area. As the man, once a brother North Carolina editor, who now represents the United States at the Court of St. James, has well said:

"We have in fact, a less developed land and people than any other men of our race in all their far-flung lines of settlement and industry. And a few strong men may now make their impress on the land and on the people for all time to come."

So it is that we have a home State, as but yet in the making, which is larger in area than England or Scotland or Greece and may well achieve, in the providence of God, a civilization as rich, varied and historic as theirs.

Such then is the privilege and opportunity of the North Carolina editor. A civilization indeed must be wrought out in actions and not in words; and yet, as Emerson has well said: "The ancestor of every action is a thought." The men who mold the thought of North Carolina today, will mold the actions of North Carolina tomorrow.

Let me remind you just here therefore, of four fundamental State policies I am convinced we must work out if we would have this great commonwealth that we yearn to have.

First, we must go on and on with our educational progress. We were not content with a four months' school term; we shall not and must not be content with a six months' school term. Our boys and girls, the North Carolinians of tomorrow, in every field of industry and endeavor must compete with boys and girls who have an eight months' term. In fact, when I was in Japan I found that the so-called heathen Japanese were giving even their country children a ten months' term, with a 98 per cent. enrollment under the rigid compulsory attendance act. The progress that the whole world is making in education will not let us rest. The trophies of Miltiades will not let us sleep.

Second, we must make our schools train for life and work. The whole world is beginning to realize the importance of this reform—even the Japanese of whom I have just been speaking. How natural, for example, sounded the following paragraph which I found in an English newspaper in Tokyo, translated from an article by Dr. Keiba Teicho in the Japanese newspaper "Kyoikukai:"

"Not one out of ten high school students enters a college, yet the whole curriculum of the high school is rendered subservient to the college needs. It comes to this: That those who do not go to the colleges are sacrificed for the sake of those who do. They are taught things that are quite useless to them in after file, and brought up in an inconsiderate (ill-considered) manner."

This is but another way of saying what Dr. Henry F. Cape, for example, said recently—that "our public schools have been organized to get all the children ready for college, whereas "less than one per cent. of the pupils reach college and less than three per cent. the high school." Many a town, if it should examine the teaching in its higher grades, would discover, as did Newton, Mass., last year that of every dollar expended, one-third went for foreign languages—

For Latin, 15 cents.
For French, 11 cents.
For German, 6 cents.

For Greek, 1 cent—33 cents in every dollar for foreign languages, while a half cent in each dollar went for shopwork and mechanical drawing—the only thing of an industrial character for boys—and less than half a cent for domestic science for girls.

One of our great tasks is to change all this—to make our schools more practical. North Carolina has been a leader in many things, and why should it not now become a leader in this stupendous task of demonstrating how great a State may be where each man enters his life-work with all the inspiration for achievement and all the helpful scientific knowledge and all the joyous adaptation to environment it is possible for the schools to give?

Third, I believe that North Carolina should begin and vigorously prosecute a campaign for the sort of immigration we need, thrifty farmers and laborers from the North and West. Our State is still too sparsely settled. In the last census year there were only 1,500,000 white people in North Carolina as compared with 700,000 negroes—a white population entirely too sparse. If instead of 1,500,000 white people we had 3,000,000 white people together with our 700,000 negroes, we should then have a population per square mile about equal to that of Indiana, half that of Maryland, and only one-fifth that of Massachusetts. And if the white population of North Carolina could be doubled, consider how much more important every institution in the State would be, how much more varied would be our industries; how much easier it would be to get good roads in counties in which the white population is now too small to maintain them; how easy it would be to double the usefulness of our public schools; how quickly we should build railroads in sections which must otherwise remain dormant and backward for long, long years; how important our cities should become; How much more influential our newspapers; and how much more attractive would be the country life in our thickly settled communities, and how much easier it would be to get telephones and water-works and trolley lines and social centers and local libraries and business co-operation and all the advantages of twentieth century rural life!

We should select our settlers, of course, but in the West and Middle West, we can get an army of the finest farmers and citizens in America—men who would come here and buy lands instead of going to Canada and paying twice as much for lands but half as good. And if you don't believe that a denser population helps a county consider just what the effect would be if half your county's present population, every other family in it, should move away.

The fourth State policy to which I urge your attention is that of a better adjustment of the relations of the two great races in the State. We may shut our eyes for a little while to the big issues involved in this matter, if we please, but—mark my words—sooner or later we shall have to face them. The great outstanding fact is that we have here a race but recently barbarian with an inferior civilization and correspondingly low living standards in competition with a race whose proud heritage is an ancient civilization and standards of living necessary for its maintenance. And not only has the lower race this economic advantage—just as the Chinese had in competition with the white men and women of California—but it has a further advantage in that the undesirability of negro neighbors frequently moves white families away from neighborhoods. As a result of both these conditions the facts are (and they remain facts whether we ignore them or not) that in every Southern State east of the Mississippi, except Florida, the percentage of negroes on the farms is increasing: the negroes are gaining on the whites proportionately and rural districts are becoming blacker instead of whiter. Moreover, not only are the rural sections of the South getting blacker instead of whiter, but the negroes are gaining most rapidly in farm ownership (17 per cent gain in negro ownership to 12 per cent in white; while—most sinister fact of all—it is the white farmers who are fastest becoming a tenant class (188,000 gain in white tenants or 27 per cent and only 118,000 gain in negro tenants or 21 per cent.)

The great trouble is that our leaders of thought, our propertied and intellectually and politically dominant white classes, themselves sit at perfect ease in segregated portions of our towns and cities, and never have occasion to think of the negro other than as a servant—never as a competitor. The fierce economic struggle, the struggle of a higher civilization to perpetuate itself in competition with a lower, has made no appeal to them. For them the problem has had no aspect but a political one, and when their humbler white brethren out on the farms and in the shops and factories who are fighting the hard battles of the race have urged the economic and social aspects—have argued, in short, for a simple equalization of advantages; for giving rural white civilization and living standards an equal chance with the negro's lower civilization to maintain and perpetuate itself—there has been until recently a vast uncomprehension. "You hate the negro," or "You would treat him unjustly," has been a frequent response.

Now I do not believe that the white farmers of North Carolina wish to treat the negro unjustly. When they ask that a reasonable proportion of rural white communities, under proper restrictions, shall have the right to lim it future land sales to whites their desire is not to deal unequally with the negro but to provide an equal chance for the maintenance of their own civilization. Sooner or later, as I said in the outset, we shall have to face this problem, and my experience leads me to believe that once plans are made for exclusively white communities we shall not only develop a richer rural social life, and that efficient rural co-operation with increased farming profits possibly only in homogenous communities, but we shall get the needed increase in the State's population in the very best type of men from Northern and Western farms.

Such, briefly presented, are some of the policies of State-wide importance to which I believe we must give attention in our efforts to build a greater North Carolina. But for the most part I would remind you that the editor should become a crusader for a greater State by becoming a crusader for a greater county.

In this respect I can but repeat the counsel I have frequently given in one form or another. First of all, interest yourself in your school. Find out which communities in your county ought to have longer school terms, or ought to consolidate their districts, and bring the matter to their attention. Print the pictures of the old school-house and the new where improvement has been made. Demand that a thoroughly equipped County Superintendent be employed to give his whole time to the county school work, or if you already have such a man co-operate with him in every possible way. See to it that the schools take on more of an industrial cast—that they relate themselves to the actual everyday life of the pupils. Encourage every teacher who is giving especial attention to agriculture and domestic science, corn clubs, canning clubs, school farms, etc., List the schools that have libraries and ask why others have not and so on and so on.

In the second place, catch something of Bro. Varner's good roads enthusiasm and keep up agitation for sand-clay, gravel or whatever kind of roads you need, never forgetting that cheapest of all good road makers, the anti-log drag—and demand what-ever taxes or bonds are necessary to get results.

And then boost the farmer, the really progressive farmer. He has been neglected by the county papers. Judge Jones of Asheville was everlastingly right in addressing our Association last year when he pointed out that a city paper often thinks it remarkable for a country paper to record that a farmer has bought a new mowing machine, whereas the city paper in the same issue will record at length and with great gravity that, "Mrs. Potter has given an auction bridge party at which Mrs. Jones won one pink sachet bag as the first prize and Mrs. Williams won a rag doll as booby prize".

Men are governed in their actions pretty much by the estimate the world seems to set upon the importance of these actions, and we are never going to encourage the right sort of rural civilization until we give more space to the woman who has unselfishly got a country schoolhouse painted or the farmer who has beat the county in corn yield than we give to Mrs. Society Loafer who has given a tango dance or an ice cream party.

The Demonstration Work, the Farmer's Institutes, the Farmer's Unions, the test farms—we should advertise all these just as earnestly as we would the party primary or the campaign barbecue. If some farmer interests his fellows in stock-raising it should have as much attention as the starting of a new knitting mill at the county seat. If some farmer makes a new record with corn or cotton or tobacco, let him see that he has achieved more than Samuel Slick, Esq., who has at last become county chairman for the party. And the young man who goes out and rebuilds a worn out farm, and thereby helps the community forward and sets a good example, the end of which no man can see—let him understand at some appropriate time that he has done more than if he had gone to some distant city to clerk in somebody else's store, or had gone to the cross roads and started another little store to sell ginghams and side meat to his neighbors.

Why shouldn't you get the neighbors in the county pitched one against another and then put your county against all the other counties to see which can have—The best roads; or
The best schools, or
The prettiest school house and school grounds; or
The most progressive farming; or
The greatest proportion of painted houses; or
The most pure-bred livestock and poultry; or
The most labor-saving money-making farm machinery; or
The strongest and most active Local Farmers' Union; or
The biggest percentage of boys enrolled in the Corn Club; or
The biggest percentage of girls enrolled in the Tomato Club; or
The biggest percentage of women enrolled in United Farm Women; or
The most active churches and Sunday schools; or
The best neighborhood baseball teams; or
The highest average number of good books and newspapers read in each home; or
The best farmers' institute and women's institute; or
The prettiest lawns and flower-yards; or
The greatest percentage of homes with telephones; or
The best average water-supply for the homes; or
The greatest spirit of co-operation in buying and selling; or
The greatest spidit of co-operation in using farm machinery and in using pure-bred sires; or
The best sanitary conditions; or
The greatest freedom from centers of drink, vice and immorality.

Or take the town you live in. Is there not room there for the crusader editor to realize the truth of Carlyle's saying: "Oh, it is great and there is no other greatness to make some nook of God's creation more fruitful, better, more worthy of God."

Your town, no doubt, is boasting of a great future; but are its citizens and officials really planning for such a future? Are they now while land is relatively cheap in the suburbs, setting aside ample parks in which the denser population of tomorrow may find health and breathing space? Are there playgrounds for the children such as an intelligent and progressive town should provide. Must the children and grown people get their exercise simply by "watching hired men hit at a ball with a stick," as some one has irreverently described baseball? Are the streets broad and wisely laid out or are they merely survivals of primeval calf paths? Is there any real plan about the planting of trees, shrubs, and flowers, on streets and parks, or are these matters settled by the individual citizens as they may desire? And do you boast of a courthouse or city hall of magnificent architecture in which you try your criminals, while you house your school children at the formative periods in their careers in buildings hideous of sight and sometimes unsafe in construction? Are libraries and reading rooms few in number, pigeon-holed in upper-stories, and serving only a handful of people, while the great masses are unreached by good literature or art?

But I must bring my message to a close. I have referred to the matters in which the editor should be a crusader in behalf of his State, his county, and his town. Let me in conclusion remind you but briefly that there are other great world-wide movements affecting our whole human race in which the editor must also be a crusader. There is, for one thing, the world-wide revolt against the unequal distribution of wealth, a world-wide demand that the farmer and the laborer shall have a larger share of the wealth their toil creates. The Honorable Peter Stirling observed years ago that our race has long since learned to prevent robbery by force; the highwayman, the robber baron, are forever gone. Now our problem is to prevent robbery by cunning. It is just as criminal to rob by legislation as it is to rob with pistol and club.

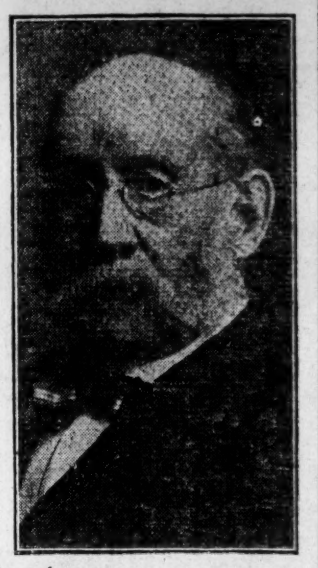
North Carolina must do its part in these great new movements. We have come to the time when we recognize the equal right of every boy and girl to an education, the duty of our State to open the door of opportunity to every child that he may "burgeon out all there is within him." We shall soon come to the time when we shall recognize the right of every individual to an equal chance in the battle with death and disease, the time when we shall look back to a barbarous age when the wealthy were able to command hospitals and surgeons and sanatoria, for lack of which poverty-stricken fathers and mothers saw their little ones languish and die—for lack of which gray-haired fathers and mothers themselves faced unnecessary death and left their children orphaned and penniless. And we are also coming to the time when tottering age shall not be left to face the specter of pauperism or starvation, but will be cherished by the loving heart of a whole nation, as is already true in England. Nor shall we forever tax to the maximum the hard-earned gains of the struggling laborer, when the revenues of the State might be largely obtained from inheritances that pass unearned into the hands of those who in return have given no service to society or the State.

My final appeal to you, my friends, is to invest your lives in all these great movements of human service and civilization-building—and this is not merely my appeal but the summons of the age in which we live, an age whose literature and politics and statesmanship are a thrill indeed with the spirit of a "new freedom." We cannot if we would usurp for little and narrow and selfish purposes the talents which our era summons us to use in these colossal and liberalizing tasks of an awakening society.

"The dead have been awakened—shall I sleep?
The world's at war with tyrants—shall I crouch?
The harvest's ripe—and shall I pause to reap?
I slumber not—the thorn is in my couch,
Each day a trumpet soundeth in my ear,
Its echo in my heart."

GOD GIVE US MEN

Poem Read Yesterday Before The North Carolina Press Association, in Its Annual Convention at Wrightsville Beach, by Its Official Poet, William Laurie Hill, of Barium Springs, N. C.



The world is full of needs;
The world is full of Creeds,
And men are crying:
"GOD GIVE US MEN!"
The needs must wait for men;
The Creeds await man's ken—
THE WORLD is dying.

The Nations are at Strife—
Are Slaying human life;
The fields are gory.
"GOD GIVE US MEN!"
To stay the tide of woe,
So that the world may know
What is true glory.

The world is full of Sin,
Anon from out the din
Brave men are crying:
"GOD GIVE US MEN!"
Men that shall do His will;
Men who by deeds shall thrill
This world, a dying.

The world is full of greed;
Who cares for human need,
When men are buying?
GOD GIVE MORE MEN!
WHO HEED THE BABY'S CRY,
Who staunch the tearful eye;
OUR WORLD is crying.

God give us men of grace,
Who show the master's face,
In deeds of kindness.
God give us men!
Who live for human good,
For helpful brotherhood,
To cure our blindness.

That night in Bethlehem
God gave to Earth a Gem
Of pure perfection;
A perfect Man.
Who follows in his path
Fears naught of Heav'ns wrath,
Or Heav'ns rejection.

What if the world hath needs,
Or queer and varied creeds,
So full of error?
Misleading man.
The Master leads the way—
Thro' death to endless day—
Faith knows no terror.

—WILLIAM LAURIE HILL.

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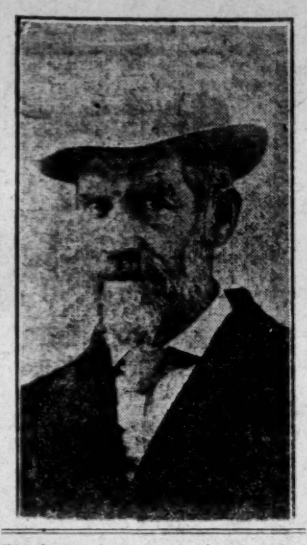
BLUE-PRINTS

BION H. BUTLER POINTS THE WAY TO PROGRESS

"North Carolina Sloppy With Opportunities—What Can the Press Do in Developing Them?" .The Subject of Illuminating Addess by Bion H. Butler, of the Raeford Journal, on The State's Possibilities and the Various Ways the Press May Aid in the Development That Must Come, Delivered at the Opening Session of the Press Convention at Wrightsville Beach Yesterday.



Recently I said one day in the News and Observer that North Carolina is sloppy with opportunity. That expression has been brought back to me to set the pleasant task of pointing oct some of those opportunities and telling how the newspaper men may help in the development of them.

Thirty-two years ago this summer I caught my first glimpse of North Carolina. At that time I had seen enough of the industrial development and progress of the United States from Texas Kahsas and Minnesota east to New England to appreciate what development means and to recognize the opportunity for development where it appeared. Fifteen years of my newspaper work was passed as a writer of the progress of the big industrial expansion in the Pittsburg territory where big things are done. That gave me a further insight into what opportunity is and what it is worth. It is more than twenty years ago that I commenced to write in the Pittsburg Times stories of opportunity in North Carolina. In that twenty years I have been showing people what I see here, and in going out to show them I continually fall over more things to show. I did not discover North Carolina all of a sudden. It has been a gradual finding of new possibilities until it is easy to see that no state in the union today can present so much of opportunity as North Carolina. This is said in all deliberation, for unsupported claims are of no use to anybody. It is folly to deceive ourselves. I make this claim after an acquaintance with almost every community of consequence in the United States.

The chief factors that are putting North Carolina in the front are climate, rainfall, waterpower, transportation, convenience to the markets of the United States and of the world, the permanent supply of raw material for factory use, and a population of intelligence and upright character. I do not include those temporary resources like timber, mineral deposits, etc., which, valuable in themselves, and of great importance, are still temporary, and not in the same class with those permanent things that are of everlasting worth.

In hunting a place for a permanent home for myself and my family I picked North Carolina deliberately from all the rest of the country because it offered a bigger inducement in natural advantages. It has the best climate and the best rainfall. Climate makes a state fit to live in. Rainfall and mild climate makes it an agricultural possibility. Soil is a factor, but fertility can be made. Kansas and California and other states of the West are not so fertile now as when I first knew them. North Carolina is more fertile. Fertility is under the control of man, Climate and rainfall are not.

Therefore we must regard North Carolina as one of the foremost agricultural possibilities on earth. The story of the last fifteen years bears this out. In the last censue period the State more than doubled its farm products. In the last five years it has almost doubled again. This surprising record if kept up another ten years will put North Carolina among the first three or four states of the union.

Mill development is fully as rapid. Fourteen years ago the state factories produced about 86 million dollars worth of goods. Now they make three times that value. Factories are springing up to build the widest variety of products. The factories are diversified to scores of different lines. They will diversify more because they have the power. In a dozen years the development of waterpower in North Carolina has been one of the marvels of the industrial world. What is ahead nobody can guess, but almost any guess seems safe enough. The State is gridironed with power wires now and in that respect has no peer on the globe.

Ours is the one state that is self-contained and self providing. It has the farms on which to feed the people, the factories in which to employ them, the power to run the mills, the yearly crop of raw material for the factory, the river and sea to carry the freight to market, the railroads in all directions, besides the surplus of product eagerly sought by other states.

Rising the highest mountains east of the Rockies, North Carolina rivers have more fall to the sea, a greater distance to the sea, a greater annual rainfall to carry down, and a greater area to drain water from than any other state of the East. How much power that means is pure guess. It is a limit we cannot overtake for years. We have no idea of the limit of our ability to produce cotton for the ever growing needs of the world, or of fruit and vegetables for the rapidly growing North, or of anything. We have no idea where we are going, but we are headed somewhere, and are running away on half a dozen roads at one time.

It is no use for me to point out to you the opportunities of North Carolina. Five thousand people cound find opportunity in Jones County to go to raising cotton. As many more could go to the mountains to raise cattle. As many more could go to Guilford to raise corn, to Moore to raise scuppernongs for the grape juice plant starting there, to Henderson to raise apples, to Robeson to raise cantaloupes to Cumberland to raise tobacco, peanuts for oil, sweet potatoes to make starch for the cotton mills and alcohol for the arts and for the automobiles when gasolene is scarcer.

Every county in the state could place ten thousand people as fast as they could come and opportunity would await them. One of the greatest of advantages is that our resources are so distributed that in every township in the state it is possible to establish a varied industry. Here is one state that has power available in every locality, raw material in every locality, transportation in every locality. We do not have to bunch our industries in cities where coal and iron and shop room can be had, as is the case in other states where the utilities must be assembled. We are not compelled to crowd into centers of population. Look at the cotton mills development that lines the Southern railroad from the Virginia boundary to the South Carolina frontier. It is a continuation of mill communities with their farm settlements about them. At the last census North Carolina ranked eighth among the states in its rural population. Only seven other states are developed all through the rural regions more than ours. In city population this state ranks thirty-first, but we are practically alone in having farm and factory property development scattered over the entire state. The farm is where it can feed the factory and supply such raw material as cotton and tobacco, and the factory is where it can benefit by the farm, and find labor and subsistence and afford a market. North Carolina is sloppy with opportunity. I can no more tell you the limit of that opportunity than I can tell you the limit of the water of the ocean out there in front of us. This one single thing of electrical development that has commenced in the State means a revolution in industrial things, with North Carolina as a cradle of expansion and a training ground. Ten years from now the electrical atmosphere of industrial North Carolina will be a marvel.

You realize the opportunities. How can the press help to develop them? By becoming thoroughly familiar with what is here. We know of many opportunities, but there are many ophave overlooked. We must become familiar with as many as possible, and get our people to know and appreciate them. My people laughed at me for an enthusiast when I told them North Carolina has the best climate in the United States. I showed them the weather bureau statistics which tell that in every state along the Canadian frontier except New York and New England the thermometer goes higher in summer than in North Carolina. They are surprised when I tell them the Catawba has power enough to turn all the wheels of Connecticut, a prominent factory state, or that one big dam building on the Yadkin would run two-thirds of all the wheels in Vermont. The newspapers must put these things before the people vigorously. In the North and East North Carolina is an unknown region, almost as far out of public knowledge as Roosevelt's river of doubt in the Amazon country. Every North Carolina newspaper should have several exchanges in the North and in New England that what is printed might be passed along to people elsewhere.

The newspaper must be a clearing house for information concerning the state, the county and the town. Every new farm, every new factory, every new thing that tells of development and expansion should get a place on the first page with a two stack head. I figure in our paper that building a dozen new tobacco barns on Pinebluff farm is of more consequence than the vote for the candidate for Congress or governor.

An example of this helpful enthusiasm is the Southern Pines Tourist, one of the most aggressive development factors in the State, as well as a model village newspaper.

I don't mind telling you a trade secret if you will go home and profit by it. Every time we start something new over in Hoke county we try to tell it to the Observer, the News and Observer, the Star and all the other papers that want to know what is going on in the State. They can't keep a secret and they tell it to their readers and every few days you notice that something new is breaking noose in the Sandhills. I don't know whether our section is any better than yours, but we go on the theory that our section is the best on earth, and our favored bird is not the American eagle, but the wise old hen who makes a note of the occurence every time she lays an egg, and alludes to it several times during the day, before and after laying it. We believe in advertising.

It is useless to enumerate the opportunities in North Carolina. We could accommodate in this state many millions of people. People is what we lack. We lack people because the rest of this country, which is supplying settlers for all the United States and Canada, does not know North Carolina. Within the next year, and nearly every year, a million or more Americans will hunt new homes. They will not find anything better than North Carolina, but they will go elsewhere for want of knowledge of North carolina. You who print papers in the tobacco belt should get some of your papers into the hands of people in the tobacco sections of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Winconsin, and elsewhere. You in the corn counties should be in touch with people in the corn country of the North and West. The climate of the North and West is fierce and people are running away from it constantly. Our climate is one of our greatest assets and when it is known what a climate we have and what other advantages we will get people.

We should have an aggressive publicity bureau in the association. The Western states spend thundreds of thousands of dollars to settle their country which is not half so attractive as ours, but they settle it, and get their money back in the increased business. They get marvelous and rapid results. If California, with the hustle those folks have, should unite the rainfall of North Carolina and the climate to their hustle they would make five million bales of cotton a year and spin it. On the sandy lands of this state could be made cotton to clothe millions of the people of Europe if farmers were here to use the available cheap land. The United States makes fifteen million bales of cotton a year. The cotton states of the South constitute the only part of the globe that makes enough cotton to satisfy its needs. In the United States we each of us, use an average of about thirty pounds of cotton a year. In most of the world the average amount for each individual is not above three pounds. To provide the world liberally with cotton would take a crop of a hundred and fifty million bales a year. North Carolina is the safest cotton state on earth, and raises more to the acre than any other state. Half the world has never yet had half enough clothes to be comfortable because there was never enough. North Carolina is making more cotton goods every day, and every day the commerce of the world is expanding into the figures of gigantic importance. The work is to be done. We need more people to do it. As far as we can see we will never reach our limit in this state. We have land enough to stagger our conception. What we lack is people. We need to show people that anything that can be done in any section of the United States can be done to a little better advantage here, with few exceptions. We can make as good cantaloupes as Colorado, and a thousand miles nearer market. Yet Rocky Ford melons are known every where and Scotland county melons sell for Rocky Ford.

Think what rainless Montana or Idaho, would do with our rainfall and convenience to market. Yet those people are no more intelligent or industrious than our people. They simply have to pump or drown out there, and they pump and show other people they can pump. The Lord has been too good to this state. Here it is not so necessary to pump, and we overlook the amazing advantages. We do not appreciate them sufficiently to talk of them to others.

I think you understand as well as I can tell you that here is a land of boundless possibilities. If I were to be asked how many people North Carolina could sustain in comfort I would say that Belgium sustains thirteen times as many people to the square mile as we do, and they seem to live in comfort there, and with not so much of natural advantage to depend on. Using Belgium as an illustration I would say that thirteen times as many people as we have now, or about twenty-five millions, would be about the figure I would recommend to start with. When we get that many we could figure on how many more to think about. Belgium has about as much territory as the coastal plain of North Carolina, and as many people as both the Carolinas, Virginia and Maryland, which is all that need be said about the room for people in this state.

To promote development we must get people. I don't count myself an old man, yet I remember when we spoke of Oplo as out West. From the day when this government was established it has been an average of only a little more than three years between new states. The people to make new states are increasing faster now than ever. The new states are all made. The people will go on making farms and factories and towns and communities, and they will follow the lines of least resistance in finding the place if they know where those lines are. To show them is our task. To get those people is our need. There are plenty of them to be had.

The first part of the work is to become thoroughly familiar with the work ourselves, then to show our home people that we have here something that should be made known to those of the big world who are looking for a chance to do something for themselves. We must arouse our own State that it will help us to attract attention. Then we must go after settlers. The papers must furnish information. The papers must arouse the enthusiasm of the people. Then the papers must lead the campaign of publicity.

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You must, each one, constitute yourself, the aggressive agent of development of your county and your community, make your paper its enthusiastic organ, and then as one of my darkies said one day while wrestling with a piece of obstreperous beef, you must chaw for godsake.

When you get your job started stay with it. Of all the remarks that have been made about me as long as I can remember the one that pleased me most was that of a man who said of me, "That fellow never knows when to quit."

Friends, let us go home from here determined to cut out the muffler, open the throttle wide, advising the rest of the world to excuse the dust as North Carolina whips past.

SUNDAY RATES ON W., C. & A.

Low Round Trip Rates From Florence and Other Points Here.

Ticket agents of the Atlantic Coast Line between Wilmington and Florence have been advised by the passenger department of the road, commencing Sunday, June 28, and continuing until further notice, to sell low round trip Sunday rates to Wilmington for the benefit of those along the line who may desire to spend a Sunday at the beach. These rates are in effect Sunday only for trains scheduled to make the round trip during the day. The rate from Florence to Pee Dee and intermediate points is $2; Marion, $1.75; Mullins, $1.60; Nichols, $1.50; Fair Bluff, $1.40; Cerro Gordo, $1.35; Grist, $1.30; Chadbourn, $1.25; Whiteville, $1.15; Hallsboro and points this side including Wananish, $1; Bolton and Byrdsville, 70 cents; Freeman, 65 cents; Newberlin, 50 cents; Farmer's, 40 cents; Malmo, 35 cents; Leland, 25 cents.

STEAMERS IN PORT.

Two British Vessels Arrived With Cargoes of Fertilizers.

Carrying a cargo of 5,980 tons of nitrate of soda for W. R. Grace & Co., of New York, the British steamship George Pyman, Capt. H. H. Hill, master, arrived in port Tuesday. Heide & Company are agents for the vessel.

Another arrival was the British steamship Kyleakin, Capt. D. C. Campbell, master, and Henry Whyte, agent, carrying the following cargo: 2,525 tons of table salt for Ashton, Higgin & Company; 481 tons of nitrogenous manure for the American Agricultural Chemical Company and 17 bales of jute bagging for Alexander Sprunt & Son.

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(Advertisement.)

CAMPAIGN FOR AROUSING CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS

Address Delivered by President Edward K. Graham, of the University of North Carolina, Before the State Press Association at Wrightsville Beach Yesterday, on "Civic Week; an Opportunity for the Press."

It is a curious fact that practically all of our political differences cluster about the word "progressive" at a time when public thought is uniquely united and alert in its desire for progress. "Prgorsessive" in the past few years has split one great national party into factions and knocked a few dangerous splinters from the other. In our own State in the past few months it has set off a preliminary explosion or two more or less disturbing to the safely dominant party, separating the press and the people into firly recognisble division. "Progress," on the other hand, was never so conspicuously the master word in the thought of all the people as it is at this moment.

The reason for the contradiction of course, is that "progressive" has assumed in the public mind a specialized and restricted meaning, not necessarily associated with "progress." It may suggest certain measures and attitudes of mind and personalities that permit wide difference of reasonable opinion. It may suggest nothing more than Mr. LaFollette, or Mr. Bryan, or the minimum wage, or government ownership, or the initiative and referendum, or uncomfortable activity connected with "swatting" something—the Standard Oil, the fly, or Mr. Perkins—it always implies an attitude toward change, and to some it is synonymous with a neuresthenic prejudice in favor of change,—a militant dissatisfaction with the easful attitude expressed by a mountain friend of mine who said he could "allus git along faster settin' still." "Progressive" in its specialized meaning is n danger of becoming confused with motion in any direction, as distinguished from progress which is concerned with only that motion which is in the rght direction. Along the line of division there are as many degrees of difference as there are individuals,—all the way from Mr. Roosevelt whose "natural gait is running away," to the Georgia "cracker" who is said by the people who k now him to be the mathematical fixed point in the profession of standing-pat—or sitting pat. Some one asked a traveling man recently what a Georgia "cracker" was. "Well," said the man, "if you are going along a Georgia road and see two black objects outlined against the sky ahead of you, one will be a stump, and the other will be a Georgia cracker. You watch 'em. The one that moves first will be the stump." The modified motion that characterizes permanent progress is kept in view in Mr. Wilson's well-known definition of the progressive as a "conservative with a move on."

What we need to emphasize at this moment of keen and growing political interest, as it seeks to identify itself with the forward-looking upward-building spirit that animates the State, is not the disagreements that center in the incidental measures of p rogressivsm; but the great agreements that center in the fundamentals of progress. Some of us believe apparently that we will get along faster by "Settin' still," a few that we will go faster and further by "running away;" but we are all of us conciously intent as we have never been before on achieving the great crative mission of prog ress that civilization exists to promote, and that we hope to promote within the boundaries of North Carolina to a degree not hitherto attained elsewhere. This may have been what one of the leading State papers had in mind the other day when it said that North Carolina is the most progressive State in the Union; that is, that there is no other State where the spirit of progress is moving so actively, and with so keen and unbiased a desire right gullance, and where conditions of moterial resources and human resources are so fortunately combined to promote progress.

To achieve this progress, we want first of all to find out what we mean by progress, so that we shall not carelessly confuse it with material production, or with magnificent individualism, or with governmental power; and then if we can outline what we mean we want patiently to set to work to lay the premanent foundation that so great a thing requires. For it is under such conditions as we are enjoying that now and then in the long course of human competitions men partly give over the trivial differences that divide them and in the light of patriotic insight and vision achieve a newer and truer interpretation than has higherto been made of their relations with each other and with things and with God. When we make such an interpretation we have made progress, and we memorialize the steps we take in it in g reat institutions and great documents, and sing of them in g reat works of art. Protestantism is such an interpretation and Democracy is, and the Sermon on the Mount, and the Parthenon, and the Declaration of Independence. This country of ours is itself the result of a bold attempt to work out in an invironment infinitely rich in resources, and under conditons of supposedly perfect freedom a newer and truer interpretation of the individual man and his relations. We have apparently not been satisfied with the result. We have produced our great institutions of material wealth—the Steel Trust, and the Standard Oil and the rest—We have produced the great individuals of business development—Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rockfeller, Mr. Harriman; and we are producing a powerful, contralized, regulating state; but we have lately awakened to the fact that it was not for these that this nation was established. Civilization had produced institutions, individuals and a State as great and as powerful two thousand years ago. And our stricken consciousness that we have party failed and that we must still passionately seek to discover the right relation between our material prosperity, individual freedom, and the widest human development through government, is what put prophetic power in Bryan's voice, produced Roosevelt's "Charter of Democracy," Wilson's "Newer Freedom," and all of the literature and legislation of regulation that has lately enlightened and confused us.

All of our recent political history has been concerned either superficially or profoundly with trying to work out this problem, and that is the world problem that we of North Carolina have freshly set for us to solve; to work out on a truer basis than has yet been discovered the relations between the individual man, the material wealth by which he is surrounded, and the State he has created under the guidance of the impulses of democracy and Christianity handed down to him as the achievements of the past civilization.

I do not mean to attempt to analyze the problem, nor discuss any of the measures proposed for its solution; but to re-emphasize the necessary foundation for its solution and to point out a method of furthering it. And by this I mean a very simple thing that we are always forgetting. We aren't to succeed in achieving genuine progress in this democratic civilization we are building in the midst of a rapdly growing materal prosperity by adopting the "popular government" clothing made in Oregon and Wisconsin. Some of it is, no doubt, excellent and we may gratefuly make use of it on occasion. But in adopting this progressive legislation we often lose sight of the foundation on which it must rest. W hat we need, if the genius of the people is to control this State, if we are to have a real constructive democracy, and produce the fruits of progress, if the people are really to rule, is for the greatest possible number of people to have the greatest possible amount of knowledge about the life of the State that they are supposed to control.

We must know more about the facts of production, the facts of distribution, about our tax system, our land system, and our labor and school systems. We must know more about the history of our people, and more about our development in relation to the development of other States and countries. We must get at the basic facts that control our community enterprises of p rogress as directly as the bank account of a merchant controls the cultural opportunities of his family. We need to know about the facts that enter into the processes of our public affairs, before our biennial efforts to set things straight by legislative enactment will produce the best resdlts. Real progress for us comes only when the people of North Carolina are stirred by their interest in North Carolina, and knowledge about North Carolina into warm glow of a devoted common civic purpose. Until then such laudably devised measures as dierect primaries will only make our failurs more direct, and the initiative and referendum only lead to blind alleys of temporary reform. Our material success will only lead us to tear down our old barns to build greater barns at the expense of the permanent values that our union in democratic government exists to promote. The compelling answer of progress in North Carolina is not coming from any single leader or group of leaders; it is coming from the mind and heart of an informed and patriotically aroused people.

A campaign of the broadest sort of education, then, is what we need, a campaign of direct education among all classes throughout the length and breadth of the State for awakening civic consciouesness and informed patriotism.

The suggestion to hold a great civic celebration all over the State during some week in November to be called Civic Service Week, proposed by the Rural Life Conference, and endorsed by numerous organizations since, is planned to be the opening gun in such a campaign. It is only the beginning but it can be made a big beginning.

The Governor, who is greatly interested in the movement, has readily agreed to issue a proclamation setting aside two days during which the people in the various counties throughout the State will hold community conferences and civic celebrations, primarily to discuss questions of social and economic progress in the various communities. Th e conferences are local community conferences arranged by the people of each locality, and arranged to serve the need of that community; but they have as their general common purpose developing interest through study and discussion in questions of public welfare, bringing out the facts of economic life of the community, comparison of its progress with that of sister communities, explaining proposals for betterment, and fixing on some special task of practical progress for the coming year. These conferences can be helpfully supplemented, of course, by agricultural, school and industrial exhibits, by healthful public games, and any other means of developing interest and good fellowship.

The making of the programme will be in the hands of the local committees, but it is planned by the central committee to have a general secretary at Raleigh, and to issue a bulletin of suggestions, outlining plans and typical programmes, and to assist in the organization of the meetings in every possible way. What is planned is not a campaign of reform, or criticism; but a campaign of education, construction and development; a campaign of education in the affairs of the town, county, and State; the beginning of an intensive and extensive study of public affairs by the public.

It is a big, but a perfectly workable plan. For the past two years we have successfully conducted from State University a plan more complex and not less extensive. We have had a State wide high school discussion of a selected public question. This year 150 schools, representing 600 speakers, spoke in 200 towns before audiences numbering perhaps 40,000 persons. The speakers in those meetings were only boys and girls, but they awakened in one day more interest in the questions they discussed than would have been otherwise developed in five years.

We expect to go much further and deeper at the University with this matter of stirring currents of unprejudiced discussion of public affairs, and direct study of North Carolina and North Carolina life. We have issued a bulletin on public discussion and debate which gives both sides of a great many of our local questions, and gives reading lists from which we furnish study material. We hope to organize clubs for civic discussion not only among the boys and girls, but among the grown people as well. We have lately added to our faculty, Professor E. C. Branson, a former North Carolinaian who has made a national reputation by his intensive studies in local conditions in the counties of Georgia. He is called Professor of Rural Economics and Sociology, but he is really professor of North Carolina. He will take the county clubs into which our 900 students are organized, and working with the leading men in the home counties, teach these students to know what is going on in Johnston County, and Ashe, as thoroughly as they are taught what went on in Babylon and Athens. We can co-operate, too, no doubt, in this work with the departments of economics in the other colleges, and altogether make the facts of North Carolina and the problems and opportunities of North Carolina a great present issue in the studies of the splendid army of boys and girls now in our colleges.

Nor is this a provincial or parochial view of education. It does not mean that we of the schools should not study Greece and Babylon, study French and German, and master the mysteries of science to the Nth degree. North Carolina needs all of that knowledge. It equally does not mean that those out of the schools—the banker, the farmer, the merchant, —should cease to devote themselves to harvesting all of the material wealth available. It means that in a democratic commonwealth, such as ours, that no matter what our method of approach is, that we are all engaged in the same great effort of producing through a more thorough knowledge of the facts of our life, a deeper understanding of the principles underlying it, and a more generous and human interpretation of them. Whatever our business or p rofession, it is all in all only a process of education, to the end that the product that we call a North Carolinian may have a higher human value.

In such a campaign in the direct education of the people of North Carolina in the facts of North Carolina the opportunities of the press is too clear to require a word. The press of the State is North Carolina's text book of education. Without the sympathy and assistance of the press no plan of reaching the average man can possibly succeed. He throws aside the government bulletin, he has no time for books, he is momentarily pleased or broad with the speeches he uncomfortably dresses up to go to hear. But the daily or weekly paper comes into his home with the intimacy and influence of a friend, and gives him the stuff his opinions are made of.

Any paper, however small, could organize and boom one of these community conferences into success, and assume the leadership in making its results permanent throughout the year. The press of the State could take hold of Civic Service Week, and make it the greatest civic celebration and civic revival ever held in this or any other country.

Even on the low plane of advertising the State, such a celebration will be of tremendous material benefit; but our purpose and our faith is not foreshortened by so limited a point of view. We are trying to discover the sure basis for our deepest hope for North Carolina, and what it may mean to us and to our children and even, in the providence of God, to all mankind. We base tnis hope on the belief that democracy is a workable theory, and on the belief that more fortunate conditions for making a distinct contribution to human progress never challenged a patriotic people engaged in the wonderful game of commonwealth building; that it is possible to hold in view all parts of our prosperous State life as a single whole thing, all members of one body in which the blood that strengthens the arm, strengthens the mind and the spirit; and that such a result will come under our theory of government only from the education of the whole people in the life of the State fused under the warm process of interested co-operative citizenship. Should we achieve this wholly practical and necessary functioning democratic education, I have the temerity to believe that we shall get from the heart of North Carolina the answer to the insistent, world-wide cry for a newer and truer interpretation of human freedom, a forward step in the difficult progress of civilization.

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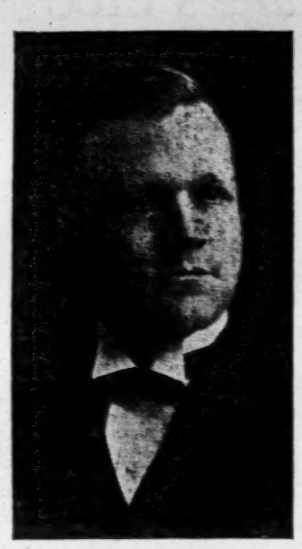
ANNUAL ORATION TO PRESS ASSOCIATION

"The Tyranny of the Status Quo," the subject of a splendd Discourse Delivered at the Night Session of the North Carolina Press Association's Annual Convention at the Oceanic Hotel, Wrightsville Beach, last Evening by Mr. R. F. Beasley, of the Monroe Journal.



"The sword may pierce the beaver,
Stone walls in time may sever,
'Tis mind alone,
Worth steel and stone,
That keeps men free forever."

New words and new phrases are on the tongues of men, new hopes and new thoughts are in their minds, and new impulses surge through their hearts. The pessimist croaks, but the philosopher is serene, and the every day man is hopeful. Let us see if we cannot find the master key that leads us past the confusion of many tongues and unlocks the door of explanation and understanding. The clanging bells of change assault the ears as never before but to him who will listen well there comes the chime of sweetest harmony. "Whither are we drifting?" is no longer the question, but what is that "far off divine event towards which the whole creation moves?"

Change the Condition of Progress.

Animals, dependent upon the one power of intinct, make no progress. Their development stopped with the attainment of functions supplying animal needs. The long extinct mastodon was as complete in all the essentials of animal life as the race horse of today. Not so with man. At this very point, with the completion of his animal functions, his real development began. Animal life is static, human life dynamic. Herbert Spencer says that progress is differentiation from simplicity to complexity. Not only is change the essential of progress, but progress itself is subject to the law of acceleration. The geologists reckon man's existence from the tertiary period—300,000 years. And careful students tell us that man has changed more in the last three thousand years than in the preceding two hundred and ninety-seven thousand, more in the last 300 than in the former 3,000, and in many respects more in the last 50 than in all the preceding period of his rational existence. Yet men today fear change! They forget the teaching of all history—that the nation which most succumbs to the fear of change is the one that stands still. The Chinese built the great wall across their northern frontier, went to sleep, and worshipped only the graves of their ancestors till foreign devils began to show them something better. And today, even Chinamen, clipping off their queues, declare,

"Better fifty years of Europe
Than a cycle of Cathay."

Even Change in Change.

But not only is change the condition of progress, but we have now reached that point where change itself takes a new direction. Heretofore man's most conscious efforts have been a constant struggle for the conquest of his environment—in fulfilling the injunction to take dominion over all created things and to subdue the earth. The building of a trans-Atlantic freighter is no less a conquest of environment than was the construction by a primitive man of a birch bark canoe. The harnessing of electricity is of the same character of adaptation to environment as was the discovery of the use of fire. The difference is in degree and but marks the acceleration of the stride. To be sure, there is much yet to be done, and we may not now dream of the fallow fields to be explored, but man has reached that point in the subjugation of the physical that he is able to maintain himself so long as there is seed time and harvest. He may now turn his thoughts from the universe to himself; from man the animal to man the social being; from the physical to the ethical; from the extraneous to the introspective. And this is exactly what is going on about us. It is the meaning of the hundreds of effort to look into things, to discover why man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn.

And this change of viewpoint is the profoundest of all our changes since the lamp of reason was set to light our pathway. It is our first attempt at an adjustment to the harmony of the universe. It is the beginning of the consummation of the perfect man in the two-fold nature of master of the earth and a conscious citizen of the moral universe. It is the beginning of the kingdom of God on earth.

The Great Truth About to be Realized

Using the word business in its broad sense as describing the continsire of his physical nature, business sire of his physical nature, usiness has been the chief object of man's conscious effort. It is true there has been change in what we are pleased to call man's higher nature, and we have made progress. But the point is that business has influenced morals more than morals have influenced business. This important fact may not be evident at once, but a careful inquiry would undoubtedly establish it. The right of property was not estalished because the moral law had declared "Thou shalt not steal," but because the safety of meum was found to depend upon the safety of tuum. Orderly government was not established because "order is heaven's first law," but because it was found to be a corollary of property rights. I would not minimize the influence of morals, but make the point that morals have always given way when in conflict with supposed business interest. If this were not true man would have today shown the same wonderful achievement as a social and moral being as he has shown himself a scientific one in mastering the forces of nature. Compare our advancement in the subjugation of the physical forces with our lack of corresponding advancement in man's relation to man. If morals rather than business, had, for instance, dominated our ideas of liberty, we should not have substituted economic slavery for chattel slavery. We should have had neither.

The tremendous new truth that we are about to stumble upon is that business and morals are not antagonistic, that there is no conflict between the moral and the physical law. The difference has arisen from our lack of understanding. A distinguished clergyman lately said that everything had been christianized except business, but I declare to you that the next great discovery of the human race is to be that the moral law enunciated in the Golden Rule is the correct business law, and the moment this discovery is understood universally the philosophy of Jesus Christ will envelop the earth. We are now finding that good business is the BEST business, and the economic law of the division of labor will eventuate in the victory of co-operation over antagonism.

The Lion in the Path.

Do not, my friends, pass my words as those of a dreamer, but ponder them as a rainbow athwart the horizon of human hopes. The greatest truths are always found to be the simplest when once understood and the thoughts of the dreamer today become the guide for the practical man of tomorrow. The Hebrew prophet declared that without a vision the people perish, and we editors who long to be of the greatest service in our day must see visions and dream dreams. Remember that I am only trying to show that the revolutionary dreams of the Galileean are becoming the working formula of the modern world, because correct business and true morals are the inherent principles of the constituency of the universe. But since you will say that we seem to be so far short of a realization of our dreams, let us enquire as to the practical things that stand in the way.

Change is the condition of progress, co-operation is its fulfillment. Privilege is the lion in the path, and the handmaid of privilege is ignorance and indifference. Privilege hates change because it fears it, it denies co-operation because full co-operation would abolish it. Behind every wrong today stands a privilege, and unconsciously allied with privilege and making it possible are ignorance and prejudice, selfishness and shortsightedness, and indifference, and even the honest zeal of those who know not what they do. And here, my brethren of the press, is the field of the editor. He is a lighthouse, and the white light of his publicity can put to rout all the terrors that I have mentioned. The Roman church once had a formula for expelling evil spirits, yet in spite of mitred priest and Latin formula the evil spirits survived. But one of our modern discoveries is that publicity can cure them.

The forms of privilege by which the few ride upon the backs of the many are multitudinous. Sometimes privilege is personal, sometimes financial. Yet, whatever its form it always parades in the garb of virtue and patriotism, and it always fights together. Its range is as wide as the scale of human activity. It has so dominated the world that we are yet incapable of thinking uninfluenced by it. Its influence runs all the way from a monopolization of the God-given natural resources of the world to the little office-holding coterie that fears to trust the free play of the popular will. And privilege, in all its various forms, whether big or little, fights in Grecian phalanx. And everywhere it is buttressed by ignorance or indifference which never rebel till driven to extremity. This is why reforms are slow and revolutions violent. The people are not conscious of the effects of privilege till they become unbearable.

Must Learn to Think in Terms of Whole Humanity.

This inertia produced by conscious privilege allied with unconscious acquiescence, is what I have called "The Tyranny of the Status Quo." It always happens that so long as the tail of the dog is cut off by piece meal, nobody raises an outcry and dog himself is uncertain as to what is being done to him. Here and there a few men cry out, but all the superficial arguments scattered broadcast by the men or class whose privileges are threatened serve to confuse the masses and they are chloroformed into "letting well enough alone." Thus, a cause whose righteousness all men will praise in a few years and wonder why it did not triumph at once, is blocked and delayed until its leaders are dead or heartbroken. And the masses never realize that the insidious hand of privilege had driven the damning dagger to their hearts.

Gentlemen, it is the mission of the press and the school house to teach people to think, not in terms of privilege or antiquity, or the terminology of outworn conditions, but in terms of a whole humanity, in the new conception that righteousness is the natural law and that the future progress of the race depends upon its reign in all our relations. When we realize this we will no longer ask how old a thing is, but how useful it is, not what the fathers thought, but what we know. Without destroying any of the great consoling hopes that spring eternal in the human breast, we must substitute for that

" * * * fantastic faith, once wedded fast
To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last."

a larger faith in humanity and the possibilities of human society. We must substitute for the faith in the fathers' right to legislate from the graves for us, the confidence in ourselves to solve the problems that have arisen since the fathers were gathered home. No navigator ever sailed an unknown sea who feared to leave the shore. We must think in terms of what should be—beyond shams, beyond privileges, beyond the false issues that accumulated abuses thrust forward in their defense, beyond everything that stands in the way of a complete democratization of society and industry. When we once accustom ourselves to thinking in larger terms and cultivating more generous impulses, we will not be deceived so easily either by selfish politicians or wicked business, nor ignorant poverty and no less ignorant wealth, and the catch penny phrases of all such will become as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. In the beginning God said let their be light, and our business is to open our minds and hearts to the light, and not ally ourselves with those who thrive on darkness.

Conservative and Progressive.

Always there has been the conservative and the progressive party, and in every day, in every country, and in every clime, where civilization has made any progress, the conservative has given way to the progressive. The conservative, like the animal, is static; the progressive, like man, is dynamic. The conservative, always embracing all the inherited abuses of a country, drunk with power and privilege, opposes any change. Had the world always been dominated by the conservative, then indeed would we have seen truth forever on the scaffold and error on the throne. There is no argument too absurd, no statement too fallacious for employment by the conservative, while every blessing we have, every forward step in human progress along the toilsome way from absolutism to that measure of democracy which we have, has been due to the sacrifice and the valor of the progressive thundering upon the gates of privilege. Cast your eyes over the pages of history and you will see that every name which humanity holds as its benefactor belonged to a progressive in his day. Whose names stand first in liberty's story, the Barons of Runnymede or Kink John, Cromwell or the Stuarts, Martin Luther or the Pope, George Washington or King George? Emerson described the progressive and the conservative in these words:

"The philosopher, the poet, or the religious man, will of course wish to cast his vote with the democrat, for free trade, for wide suffrage, for the abolition of leagl cruelties in the penal code, and for facilitating in every manner the access of the young and the poor to the cources of wealth and power."

"On the other side, the conservative party, composed of the most moderate, able and most cultivated part of the population, is timid and merely defensive of property. It vindicates no right, it aspires to no good, it brands no crime, it proposes no generous policy, it does not build, nor write, nor cherish the arts, nor foster religion, nor establish schools, nor encourage science, nor emancipate the slave, nor berfiend the poor, nor the Indian, or the immigrant."

Briefly, the conservative party stands for property and privilege, the progressive for men and the extension of democracy. As the blood of the martyr has been the seed of the church, so the toil of the progressive is the living water of democracy.

Principles Betrayed by Individuals.

But the progressive party is always more subject to betrayal by its friends. The conservative being a standpatter, has nothing to do but to stand. All the blind circumstances of his day fight his battles. On the other hand, no progressive movement is fully comprehenden by its followers and the status quo is a Chinese wall before its generous impulses. The understanding men who are the soul of a progressive movement are handicapped as they come into power and can do only a part of what they set out to do, animated by different impulses, soon take the place of the conservative party which was routed, and while professing outward loyalty, become inward traitors, and progress dies in the house of its supposed friends. The party becomes corrupted and inadequate through the divergent selfishness of the individuals whose zeal for the cause is smothered by the odor from the fleshpots of privilege. The honest conservative who believes that whatever is is right is personally a better man than the spurious progressive who thinks wrong becomes right if only he gets the benefit of it.

In North Carolina.

In our State we have consigned to the keeping of one political party the welfare of a whole people throbbing with new and generous impulses, aglow with radiant hopes, touched with the spirit of progress, and craving as never before a wise and righteous leadership. This party cannot prove worthy of its trust by standing still. It cannot satisfy the conscience nor challenge the intelligence of a noble people by dodging issues nor hiding behind the fallacy of letting well enough alone. It cannot fill a great mission by mistaking itself as an end instead of as an instrument. Its leaders will betray the principles of a great party and a greater people it they think and act in terms of power rather than in terms of service. The Democratic party is today on the danger line. Remember that those of us who sound a warning speak not in hostility, but in love, not in criticism merely, but in friendship. We must face the stern truth that no party can sacrifice obligation for even party welfare. Individual office holding and party power are not the materials upon which faith and fidelity long survive, and we do not have to go back three years in history to learn that though a party may seem impregnable, it can, when drunk with power and deadened to obligation, be wiped off the political map in a twinkling.

A political party is merely an association of a large number of citizens having common objects in view and when those in command of the organization assume to think that they are the private soldier is still the army, solved into thin air. However brilliant the generals and the captains the private soldier is till the army. No party can turn a deaf ear to great moral and economic questions seeking utterance through it and long retain the respect of an intelligent and honorable people. Sticking the head in the sand no more hides a party than an individual.

The party organization in this State has not taken a real step in leadership since the suffrage amendment was passed. Those leaders who could once see that it was very important to take the negro out of politics cannot naw see that it is important to pass an amendment making possible some degree of justice in taxation, or one enabling us to modernize our judicial system, or to control public utilities, or to render effective legislative proceedure. The party has left to individuals the task of battling for forward ground, and has acted only when compelled to do so. This should not be true. The party which receives the emoluments should assume cheerfully the obligation. The glittering generalities of party platforms are no longer good surrency among thinking people. Two and a quarter million people have trusted their welfare to our party. The party trusts its legislative program to a platform committee, so selected by the Italian hand of somebody that not three of them are in sympathy with progressive ideas. True, these gentlemen are personally above reproach but they are as unresponsive to broad political sentiment as Louis XIV. At the last convention I listened to the arguements urged against forward legislation and then went home and read every single one of them in a book written one hundred years ago.

A bit of doggerel gives us this conversation between a fond mother and her daughter:

"Mother, mother, may I go swim?"
"Yes, my darling daughter,
Hang your clothes on a hickory limb,
"But don't go near the water."

Sa far as the organization is concerned, North Carolina may be just as progressive in principle as she wishes so long as none of it is put into practice. We are at perfect liberty to go out and swim just so we don't go near the water.

Editors Should be Liberal.

Gentlemen of the State press, I beg of you to think in terms of men, not of classes, and since we have delegated to our party the task of governing us, let us be interested in helping it to govern well. In the final analysis you have to fight the battles. Break your lances in behalf of something worth while. The party boss, the precinct boss, always in the service of some form of selfishness, exist by your suffrance. He can serve his little privilege and thus contribute his part to the service of big privilege only so long as you allow him to. He has a wonderful idea of the freedom of the press, the chief tenet of which is that it is at liberty to serve him. However, the little boss is only an incident, look beyond him to find the forces that support him, and there you will find the things that menace progress and liberty and justice. Let us be liberal and generous and free, but above all intelligent and honest. The people depend upon us. We can prevent revolutions by securing reforms. We can serve our party best by making it serve the people best. Remember that no truth was ever hurt by the light, and no cause is worthy that will not stand scrutiny. Open your columus to the man with an idea. Don't be afraid to trust the people, but remember that many men clad in the livery of the people have gold bricks in their pockets. Don't be afraid of a little shake-up now and then for when the temple of the status quo falls down nobody is hurt but those on the inside.

HOW TO MAKE NEWSPAPERS INTERESTING TO THE WOMEN

Told by Mrs. J. G. Boylin, of the Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligencer, In a Paper Read Before the North Carolina Press Association In Its Annual Convention at Wrightsville Beach Yesterday, Her Subject Being "How Can Our Papers Better Do Their Duty to Woman's Interests?".

The progress of the newspaper in the last few years is a remarkable fact. The Editor nowadays is like the Methodist preacher. He goes to the remotest parts of the earth.

A few years ago women readers were in the minority. If the Editors scan their mailing lists they will find a number of women who are individual subscribers. Necessity has compelled them to do this, as they have become interested in the news of the day.

Just a little while ago women read the paper after hearing of a murder or something just as exciting. Now they are equal to the occassion of discussing the leading questions of the day. Having the women for readers gives the Editor more opportunity of doing good than has ever presented itself before—if the women see a good thing they will tell it.

People always think and speak of the people they love, and as I am a ruralist by nature it is the country people whom I wish to interest and to help. They are the critics whom the Editors should try to please. It is the plainly dressed country woman that comes to town so seldom who appreciates the hearty hand shake that is wasted on the town woman dressed in her afternoon attire.

If the Editor walks up to the town woman and makes some pleasant little remark—"I haven't seen you lately"—or "When did you get back?" The next man she meets she will say "Oh, he will have my name in the paper," and if you don't, my! my! almost a subscription gone. The country women reads the paper word after word, line after line until the entire paper is read. First the leading columns—then the personals—then the editorials and lastly but not least the advertisements. They know which merchant is the progressive man in the town. They know the different land sales that have taken place. It is the country woman who flies away the paper until Sunday when she will have more time to read it. Occasionally the country woman likes to see her name in the paper. She goes a little more often now than formerly. Sometimes the means she uses is to give the Editor a basket of early tomatoes or peaches—expecting to see an acknowledgement of the gift in the next issue of the paper with a little complimentary remark. How can we do our duty by the women?

Did you ever think that every advertisement the hardware stores offer you are for mens machinery? Recently I asked a leading hardware man for an advertisement for the Woman's Department. "Yes, ma'am! we will soon have on hand the Mejestic Range Demonstration then I will give you a big one." A Majestic Range costs only $65.00. What does a woman want with a Majestic Range when she can cook on a No. 8 cook stove at $20.00 and have enough to buy her a good swing churn that has a glass in the tight lid that will enable her to make pretty grains of butter. She can sit and rest, hold the baby, and read the paper and churn. A washing machine that the children can turn, and a canning outfit with which she can all of the surplus vegetables under the shade of the tree that the men won't carry to town and peddle, as they call it. His next offer was aluminum ware. I said, "Man, tin and porcelain look good to me."

The advertisers don't realize what appeals to women. If they could see the homes without screens they would try to help the women by selling them canners and cans, and churns and butter molds to help market their products to buy screens and fly traps, so the Editors will quit saying "Swat the fly," but poison and scald the fly in traps bought with the fruit that would be sold in cans that makes food for flies.

The Women's Institutes have been a great help to the country women, and could accomplish a great deal more if the places of the meetings would be sent to the Country newspapers where they would be published and read, rather than printed on placards to be tacked in country post-office windows to go unnoticed by the passerby. The men seldom go to the post office in this day of rural delivery, the women never go. The men never tell their wives until the day before the time to go. If the names of the lecturers were published for several weeks ahead in the home papers, there would be a large audience, instead of twenty-five or thirty present. The women would come for miles around; they have to have time to get all of the children a dress and shoes and dinner, so it really takes two weeks.

I would suggest that the State send out practicial women to lecture to the mothers—a woman who has never had the care of a baby can't tell a mother how to rear a baby. We don't want women to tellell us to haul coal from town when the horses are not busy to fire the furnace for heating the home when the audience is composed of women and men who live in modest little homes in the midst of thickly wooded forests; where for the going a supply of winter wood is at hand. One of the lecturers condemned the fresh running springs of water, whereas this same lecturer was drinking of city water that wasn't fit for a bath.

Women are interested in the tomato clubs, the corn clubs and the boy scouts. Their sons and daughters are interested in these organizations, an occasional picture of the girls and boys brightens up the paper. The mother and father store away this paper.

Recipes, if they do not call for mayonnaise and marachino herrie give women new ideas. Let's have sun dried cherry preserves and strawberry preserves. Recipes for complexion beautifiers of buttermilk and cucumber juice would make men and women happier. Suggestions of styles keep the rural women in touch with the outside world.

A little religious script appeals to women; a joke often brings a smile; a write up of the Childrens Day at the country churches is always read with interest.

Why is it that a column is given to a write up of a chafing dish party, or a tango tea where an ice course is served, when only a local will be given to some old patriarch who has passed his ninetieth birthday and has invited all of his children and grandchildren and great grand-children to celebrate by partaking of a dinner that is fit to set before a King, with a meanu composed of turkey and goose and sausage and pound cake, and all the good things. Editors do not realize that a few personal compliments of this dinner will appeal to a hundred or more. Whereas the repetition of the society leaders get to be tiresome, not only to readers, but leaders themselves. Why not appeal to the women of the rural communities who, if only ancestry were necessary for entrance, could join the Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Confederacy, of any pleasure seekers club, but by force of circumstances are bond down to farm and home rearing sturdy brave honest boys and girls on whose shoulders the affairs of church and State will fall.

How to Get Rid Of Skin Trouble

A Handsome Skin Book Free That Will Guide You.

So many people fuss in despair over stubborn skin afflictions that some rules laid down in connection with the use of S. S. S. for the blood will be of great value. These are outlined in a hand book, finely illustrated, of the many variations in skin troubles. It tells how to overcome them.

If you have been fighting some blood trouble, some skin disease, call it eczema, lupus, psoriasis, malaria, or what you will, ask at any drug store for a bottle of S. S. S. and you are then on the road to health. The action of this remarkable remedy is just as direct, just as positive, just as certain in its influence as that the sun rises in the East. It is one of those rare medical forces which act in the blood with the same degree of certainty that is found in all natural tendencies. The manner in which it dominates and controls the mysterious transference of rich, red, pure arterial blood for the diseased venous blood is marvelous.

There is scarcely a community anywhere but what has its living example of the wonderful curative effects of S. S. S. Get a bottle of this famous remedy today, and if your case is stubborn or peculiar, write to Medical Dept., The Swift Specific Co., 533 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Do not permit anyone to talk you into a substitute for S. S. S.

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Which a Good Water Cooler Will Do Much to Alleviate.

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Absolutely Sanitary, Economical and efficient. All styles and sizes at Lowest Prices. Also following Styles at $1.25 to $6.00.

GALVANIZED WATER COOLERS
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GEM AND BLIZZARD FREEZERS
THERMOS BOTTLES, CARAFES AND LUNCH KITS
OUTDOOR FLY TRAPS, KING FLY SWATTERS

And Make a Note to Look at McCRAY REFRIGERATOR

N. JACOBI HARDWARE CO.
10 and 12 South Front Street
22 and 32 Blank Cartridges for the 4th of July.

Saved Girl's Life

"I want to tell you what wonderful benefit I have received from the use of Thedford's Black-Draught," writes Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky.

"It certainly has no equal for la grippe, bad colds, liver and stomach troubles. I firmly believe Black-Draught saved my little girl's life. When she had the measles, they went in on her, but one good dose of Thedford's Black-Draught made them break out, and she has had no more trouble. I shall never be without

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

in my home." For constipation, indigestion, headache, dizziness, malaria, chills and fever, biliousness, and all similar ailments, Thedford's Black-Draught has proved itself a safe, reliable, gentle and valuable remedy.

If you suffer from any of these complaints, try Black-Draught. It is a medicine of known merit. Seventy-five years of splendid success proves its value. Good for young and old. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents. [J-63]

"ASK THOSE WHO USE IT"

Plate Ice is a synonym of Purity and Wholesomeness. For domestic purposes it has no equal, and being frozen hard and solid throughout, it possesses distinctive lasting qualities. If you are not already acquainted with it, call the Green Wagons, or 'phone 695 or 696, and let us demonstrate our delivery service and the highest known quality of Ice.

Special attention given to orders on the Beaches.

WHOLESOME SANITARY ECONOMIC

PLATE ICE COMPANY
5—7—9 ORANGE STREET

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

COTTON MARKET RECOVERS

Losses of Tuesday Are More Than Recovered During Yesterday's Session—Closed Steady.

New York, June 24.—The cotton market more than recovered yesterday's losses during today's trading with the close steady to 15 points net higher. Liverpool did not fully meet the local decline of yesterday with private reports attributing the relatively steady showing to spinners calling and continental buying. The local market opened steady at an advance of 1 to 4 points in sympathy and soon showed increasing strength owing to the less favorable average of private crop advices and predictions of continued dry hot weather in the South. Many of yesterday's sellers appeared to be covering on the advance and the demand became a more general following the publication of the daily weather reports showing very high temperatures at many stations in the belt.

Active months sold about 15 to 20 points net higher on this advance, but met considerable realizing at that level while in the late trading there was also Wall Street selling, which accompanied rather a sharp break in the stock market and vague rumors of financial troubles in commercial circles which, however, were not supposed to have any direct connection with the cotton trade. Closing prices showed reactions of some 5 or 6 points from the best.

Reports received today from both the Eastern and Western belts indicated that the crop was very spotted and irregular, that there were considerable areas in the Carolinas still suffering from drought.

Cotton futures closed steady.

Month:	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	12.60	12.72	12.58	12.68
Aug	12.50	12.71	12.58	12.72
Oct	12.46	12.62	12.44	12.53
Dec	12.48	12.68	12.46	12.58
Jan	12.35	12.51	12.33	12.47
Mar	12.39	12.58	12.38	12.51

Spot cotton, quiet. Middling uplands, 13.25; do. gulf, 13.50. No sales.

The Port Movement.

New Orleans—Middling, 13 11-16; receipts, 898; exports, 5,974; sales, 963; stock, 92,902.

Galveston — Middling, 13 11-16; receipts, 2,455; exports, 16,434; sales, 2,297; stock, 102,255.

Mobile—Middling, 13¾; receipts, 124; stock, 11,022.

Savannah—Middling, 13¾; receipts, 531; exports, 852; stock, 30,085.

Charleston—Middling, nominal; receipts, 123; stock, 2,456.

Wilmington—Middling, nominal; stock 13,107.

Norfolk—Middling, 13¾; receipts, 45; exports, 517; sales, 100; stock, 20,544.

Baltimore—Middling, 13¾; stock, 4,311.

Boston—Middling, 13.25; receipts, 2; stock, 10,000.

Philadelphia—Middling, 13.50; exports, 887; stock, 4,038.

New York—Middling, 13.25; exports, 1,-666; stock, 118,382.

Minor Ports—Stock, 4,807.

Total today—Receipts, 4,180; exports, 26,-830; stock, 409,909.

Total for week—Receipts, 19,896; exports, 50,080.

Total for season—Receipts, 10,297,850; exports, 8,675,872.

Interior Movement.

Houston—Middling, 13¾; receipts, 2,356; shipments, 2,417; sales, 285; stock, 56,720.

Memphis—Middling, 13¾; receipts, 122; shipments, 1,384; sales, 150; stock, 24,460.

Augusta—Middling, 14¼; receipts, 18; shipments, 168; sales, 77; stock, 17,373.

St. Louis—Middling, 13¾; receipts, 1,434; shipments, 2,055; sales, 70; stock, 19,270.

Cincinnati—Receipts, 162; shipments, 577; stock, 18,458.

Little Rock—Middling, 13¼; receipts, 67; shipments, 645; stock, 21,413.

Total today—Receipts, 4,189; shipments, 7,240; stock, 154,709.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, June 24.—Spot, easy; good middling, 8.01; middling, 7.49; low middling, 7.01. Sales, 8,000; speculation and export, 200.

Receipts, 34,000. Futures, steady, June, 7.37½; June-July, 7.19¾; July-August, 7.19½; August-September, 7.04½; October-November, 6.73¼; December-January, 6.64½; January-February, 6.64½; March-April, 6.67.

FINAL COTTON FIGURES.

Crop Next to the Largest in History of the United States.

Washington, June 24.—Final figures on the 1913 cotton crop, announced today by the Census Bureau place it as the largest the United States had grown with the exception of that of 1911. At the same time the estimate of the total value of the crop shows it was the most valuable ever produced, it being worth $1,043,780,000.

The quantity of cotton ginned from the 1913 crop, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, was 13,982,511 running bales, or 14,156,468 bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

Cotton seed produced was 6,305,000 tons, of which 4,579,508 tons were crushed.

The value of the cotton is estimated at $887,180,000 and of the seed, $156,600,000.

FINANCIAL MARKET.

New York, June 24.—Mercantile paper, 3½@4. Sterling, steady; sixty days, 4.810; demand, 4.883d. Commercial bills, 4.85¾. Bar silver, 56¼. Mexican dollars, 44.

Call money, steady, 1½@2; ruling rate, 1½; closing bid, 1½@2. Time loans, stronger; sixty days, 2¼@2½; ninety days, 2½@2¾; six months, 3¼.

Out of the Usual.

"I have something novel in the way of a melodrama."

"State your case."

"The blacksmith is a rascal, while the banker is as honest as the day is long!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Kindred Pursuits.

Jack—Talk about trials and tribulations! I was having a fine time in kindred pursuits and I had to come back to college. Jill—Kindred pursuits! What do you mean? Jack—Oh, fussing my pretty cousins.—Yale Record.

Heavy Cost.

"How much does it cost your husband to run his automobile?"

"Well," replied Mrs. Chuggins, "the language I heard him use leads me to fear that it is going to cost him his eternal salvation."—Washington Star.

Growing Alike.

"Don't you think little Elsa gets more and more like me?"

"Certainly; soon we shan't be able to distinguish the difference between you. She grows older and you grow younger."—Fliegende Blatter.

Well Guarded Treasure.

Electric burglar alarms surround the treasury at Washington and are tested every fifteen minutes, day and night.

Read Star Business Locals.

WHEAT PRICES TUMBLED

An Overwhelmingly Large Crop in This Country Said to be Responsible for Fall.

Chicago, June 24.—Wheat prices here today tumbled far below a level at which even Russia and Roumania were unwilling to compete. Increasing certainty of an overwhelming crop in this country was mainly responsible. Closing values were relatively steady at a range of 3-4c off to 1-8c up, compared with last night. Corn showed a net decline of a sixteenth to 3-8, and oats off 1-8 to 5-8. In provisions, the outcome was unchanged to 5c higher.

Futures closed:

Wheat—July, 79¼; September, 78⅞.

Corn—July, 67⅛; September, 67⅛.

Oats—July, 38¼; September, 37⅝.

Pork—July, 20.75; September, 20.07.

Lard—July, 10.07; September, 10.22.

Ribs—July, 11.47; September, 11.52.

Cash grain:

Wheat—No. 2, red, 84¼@84¾; No. 2, hard, 84¼@84¾; No. 2, Northern, 90@91½; No. 2, Spring, 86@90.

Corn—No. 2, 69½@70¼; No. 2, yellow, 70@71.

Oats—No No. 2 quotations; standard, 39½@40½.

MARINE.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Cameron (Br.), 1,929 tons, Easton, Heide & Co.

Str. Kyleakin (Br.), 1,976 tons, Campbell, Heide & Co.

Str. George Pyman, (Br.) 2,508 tons, Hill, Heide and Co.

Schooners.

Schr. A. B. Sherman Brown, 510 tons, Mafflitt & Wood.

Schr. Phillips M. Brooks, Saunders, 243 tons, Mafflitt & Wood.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

STAR OFFICE, June 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady, 46

ROSIN—Steady, 3.80.

TAR—Firm, at $2.25 per barrel; in casks, 10c. per gallon.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Firm, 2.50 per barrel for hard; 3.50 per barrel for dip; 3.50 per barrel for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits 35½; rosin, 3.50; tar, 2.20; crude turpentine, 3.50, 3.50, 2.00.

Receipts.

Spirits Turpentine 24

Rosin 71

Tar 100

Crude Turpentine 2

Receipts same day last year—Spirits turpentine, (—) casks; rosin, (—) barrels; tar, (—) barrels; crude turpentine (—) barrels.

COTTON MARKET.

Market — Spot, quiet; middling, nominal; last year, nominal.

Receipts, (—). Same day last year, 20 bales.

Total receipts since September 1st 398,740 bales.

Total receipts same day last year, 311,-781 bales.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores at This Port Yesterday.

Wednesday, June 24, 1914.

Atlantic Coast Line—1 cask spirits turpentine; 6 barrels rosin; 38 barrels tar; 2 barrels crude turpentine.

Railroad—7 casks spirits turpentine; 9 barrels rosin; 60 barrels tar.

Schr. Geo. Slover—16 casks spirits turpentine; 56 barrels rosin; 4 barrels tar.

Receipts—24 casks spirits turpentine; 71 barrels rosin; 102 barrels tar; 2 barrels crude turpentine.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

Reported by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.

Petersburg, Va., May 20.—Spanish—Farmers' Spanish, steady, $1.35 per bushel.

Virginias—Fancy Jumbo, 4½c. to 4¾c. per bushel. Fancy hand-picked, 4½c. to 4¾c. per lb. Extra prime, 4¼c. to 4½c. per lb. Prime, 4c. to 4¼c. per lb. Shelling stock, 3¾c. to 4c. per lb.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, N. C., June 20.—North Carolina Peanuts: Market, steady; receipts, light; fancy hand picked, 90c.; No. 1, machine picked, 85c. Fancy hand-piaked, Virginias—Steady. Fancy hand-picked, $1.00; No. 1, machine picked, 95c. per bushel.

Spanish—Steady, $1.25 per bushel.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, June 20, 1914.)

CORN—$2.00 to $2.05 per sack.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, $1.00 per bu. Sweet potatoes, yams, 90; good demand.

PEAS—White, $2.50 per bushel; good demand.

BEEF—Native dressed, 8@9c.; good demand.

PORK—Small, 10@12c.; large, no sale.

WOOL—Burry 12 to 15c. per lb.; free, 20c. per lb.

HIDES—Green salt, 12½c.; dry flints, 14@16c. per lb.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON—New hams, 18c.; new sides and shoulders, 14c. per lb.

BEESWAX—Firm, 28c. per lb.

TALLOW—Firm, 4½@5c. per lb.

POULTRY — Chickens, good demand. Grown, 50c.; Spring chickens, 20@35c. per head; good demand.

EGGS—20c. per dozen; may go higher.

TURKEYS—Live, on foot, 15c per lb.

Trousers? That's Different.

Would men ever get anywhere, do you think, if they fussed around with as many disconnected things as most women do? We have all seen the swelling satisfaction with which the comely young schoolma'am, complimented upon a pretty gown, announces, "I made it myself." But really, viewed in the light of reason, what is there about the feat upon which she should so plume herself? Suppose that a man should point proudly to his nether garments and say, "Lo! I made these trousers."—Mary Leal Harkness in Atlantic.

Cheap Wives.

Among the Ainus the price of a wife is a bear ham. The Kaffir price varies from four to eight oxen. In Uganda a wife can be obtained for a score of cartridges. The Australian black obtains his helpmate for her weight in butter, and in Turkestan the Tartars can buy as many wives as they please for a box of matches each.

Hints Plentiful.

Gibbs (with newspaper)—Here's an article entitled "Hints About Taxes." Care to read it? Dibbs—No, thanks. The hints given by the regular collectors are quite sufficient.—Boston Transcript.

More Needed.

Common sense would do a lot more good if it were common.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

FURTHER BREAK IN STOCKS

Decline in Railroad Stocks Ranged From One to Nearly Three Points —Result Decision.

New York, June 24.—On a volume of business much in excess of recent averages, today's stock market resumed in marked manner the downward trend which began yesterday largely, it is believed as a result of the decision rendered earlier in the week by the Supreme court in the inter-mountain rate case. Today's selling movement embraced virtually all the railway issues, declines ranging from one to almost three points. Weakest stock were New York Central, United States Steel declined under the weight of the selling pressure. The closing was at or around the lowest level of the day.

Passing of the "panhandle" common dividend caused an abrupt decline in this stock. It closed with a net loss of seven points. The dividend on United States Cast Iron Pipe preferred also was passed with a sharp decline in the stock. United Dry Goods broke almost 15 points.

Europe was not a factor in this market, London selling very lightly but buying to the extent of a few thousand shares.

No more gold was taken for shipment to Europe.

Bonds were weak with a decline of six points in International Pump 5s. Other speculative issues suffered material losses. Total sales par value were $2,646,000. Government bonds were unchanged on call.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

Amalgamated Copper	69
American Agricultural	53
American Can	26¼
American Car and Foundry	50½
American Cities, pfd	60
American Cotton Oil	40½
American Smelting	61¾
American Snuff	102
American Sugar	107
American Tel. and Tel	121
American Tobacco	229
Atchison	98⅞
Atlantic Coast Line	119⅜
Baltimore and Ohio	89⅝
Canadian Pacific	192⅜
Central Leather	35
Chesapeake and Ohio	49¾
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	97½
Erie	28
General Electric	147½
Great Northern, pfd	123
Illinois Central	113¾
Interborough-Met., pfd	61¼
Kansas City Southern	29¼
Lehigh Valley	138
Louisville and Nashville	137
Liggett and Myers	215
Lorillard Co	170
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	16¼
Missouri Pacific	16¾
Mex. Petroleum	59
New York Central	87⅝
N. Y., N. H. and Hartford	64½
Norfolk and Western	104⅝
Northern Pacific	109½
Pennsylvania	110¾
Reading	162⅝
Rep. Iron and Steel	22½
Rep. Iron and Steel, pfd	85
Rock Island Co	2
Rock Island Co., pfd	3¼
St. L. and San Fran., 2nd pfd	4½
Seaboard Air Line	18⅝
Seaboard Air Line, pfd	53⅝
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron	29
Southern Pacific	95¾
Southern Railway	24
Southern Railway, pfd	78⅞
Tennessee Copper	33½
Texas Co	143½
Texas and Pacific	15¾
Union Pacific	153⅞
United States Steel	60¼
United States Steel, pfd	109½
Utah Copper	57¾
Virginia-Carolina Chem	29
Western Union	56¾

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.

June 25, 1914.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M., yesterday:

Temperature, at 8 A. M., 82 degrees; at 8 P. M., 80 degrees; maximum, 98 degrees; minimum, 77 degrees; mean, 88 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month, to date, 1.13 inches.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., yesterday, 2 feet.

THE WEATHER

For North Carolina—Generally fair and continued warm Thursday and Friday.

The Port Calendar, June 24, 1914.

Sun rises ..... 5:02 A. M.

Sun sets ..... 7:27 P. M.

Day's length ..... 14 hrs. 25 min.

THE TIDES

	High Water A. M.	High Water P. M.	Low Water A. M.	Low Water P. M.
Wilmington	10:58	11:29	6:37	6:54
Southport	8:54	9:22	3:18	3:32
Masonboro Inlet	8:43	9:11	2:58	2:52

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

June 24, 1914.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature: Highest today.	Temperature: Lowest. Last night.	Precipitation 8 P. M.
Abilene	clear	90	70	.0
Asheville	clear	78	64	.0
Atlanta	clear	98	78	.0
Augusta	clear	102	76	.0
Birmingham	clear	98	74	.0
Boston	cloudy	92	68	.0
Charleston	clear	100	80	.0
Charlotte	pt cldy	100	76	.0
Chicago	cloudy	90	72	.12
Galveston	clear	86	80	.0
Jacksonville	pt cldy	100	76	.0
Memphis	clear	96	80	.0
Mobile	cloudy	96	78	.0
Montgomery	clear	100	76	.0
New Orleans	clear	96	78	.0
New York	cloudy	84	66	.0
Oklahoma	clear	94	72	.0
Palestine	clear	92	70	.0
Pittsburgh	pt cldy	94	70	.0
Raleigh	pt cldy	98	74	.0
Savannah	clear	102	80	.0
Shreveport	clear	94	72	.0
St. Louis	clear	98	80	.0
Washington	clear	96	70	.0

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, June 24.—Sugar, raw, barely steady; centrifugal, 332; molasses sugar, 627; sales, 150,000 bags. Refined, unchanged.

Butter—Steady.

Cheese—Steady.

Coffee—Spot, easy. Rio, No. 7, 9¼; Santos, No. 4, 12¾; mild, dull; Cordova, 12½@16, nominal.

Cotton Seed Oil—Lower again today under renewed liquidation and lack of new buying power. Refiners bought July and sold September. Final prices were generally 1 to 4 points net lower.

Sales, 9,600 barrels.

The market closed steady. Spot, 7.10@7.30; June, 7.11@7.30; July, 7.21@7.22; August, 7.42@7.44; September, 7.48@7.49; October, 7.32@7.34; November, 6.98@7.00; December, 6.87@6.89; January, 6.88@6.89. Sales, 9,500.

NAVAL STORES.

Savannah, June 24.—Turpentine, firm, at 46 to 46¼. Sales, 668; receipts, 886; shipments, 291; stocks, 18,903.

Rosin—Firm. Sales, 2,469; receipts, 1,-986; shipments, 722; stocks, 111,418. Quote: A, B, 3.95; C, D, 4.10; E, 4.10 to 4.15; F, 4.15; G, H, I, 4.20; K, 4.50; M, 4.85; N, 5.50; W G, 5.90; W W, 6.00.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, June 24.—Cotton goods markets were steady, but very quiet today. Yarns were quiet. Underwear and hosiery were bought moderately for spring delivery. Jobbers reported a good trade in wash fabrics and white goods.

BUILDERS SUPPLIES

50,000 5-inch No. 1 Cypress Shingles.
60,000 4-inch No. 1 Cypress Shingles.
75,000 5-inch Red Cedar Shingles.
25,000 5-inch Hand-Made Shingles.
15,000 4-inch Pine Shingles.
40,000 No. 1 Pine Laths.
4,000 bags Portland Cement.
2,000 bags Wall Plaster.
300 bags Fire Clay.
400 bags Hydrated Lime.
500 barrels Rock Lime.
100,000 Darlington Brick.
20,000 Fire Brick.
9,000 Wash. Pressed Brick.
800 rolls Rubber Roofing.
4,000 feet Drain Tile.
3,000 feet Sewer Pipe.

Water Proofing, Atlas White Cement, Asbestos Cement, Tin Shingles, Flue Pipe, Flue Lining, Mortar Color, Etc. We offer the Best Material at Attractive Prices, and Respectfully Solicit Your Orders.

W. B. THORPE & CO.

'Phone 789

OCEANIC HOTEL

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH

IS NOW OPEN. SEA FOOD OUR SPECIALTY.

BOATING——SURF BATHING——FISHING

No Flies or Mosquitoes. Artesian Water.

FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET AND RATES

—Write—

C. E. HOOPER, Manager

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH, N. C.

Comfortable Clothing

PALM BEACH SUITS
MOHAIR SUITS
ALPACA COATS
BLUE SERGE COATS
SILK SHIRTS
BATHING SUITS
UNDERWEAR and
FURNISHING GOODS

FLEET-DAVIS CO.

Agents for Stein-Bloch Clothing and Stetson Hats.

'PHONE 673.

The Spirit of Progress

During the last few years Wilmington has made splendid progress in many directions—her population has increased rapidly; her streets have been improved and beautified; her car lines have been extended; many handsome buildings have been erected; her school system has been added to and improved; and business enterprise has prospered.

A natural and commendable desire for better things has filled our people with a spirit of progress and improvement.

We must keep the good work up. Every man, woman and child should take a part in this forward movement. This bank can help you do your share. Come to see us.

HOME SAVINGS BANK

ORTON BLDG.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN GASOLINE.

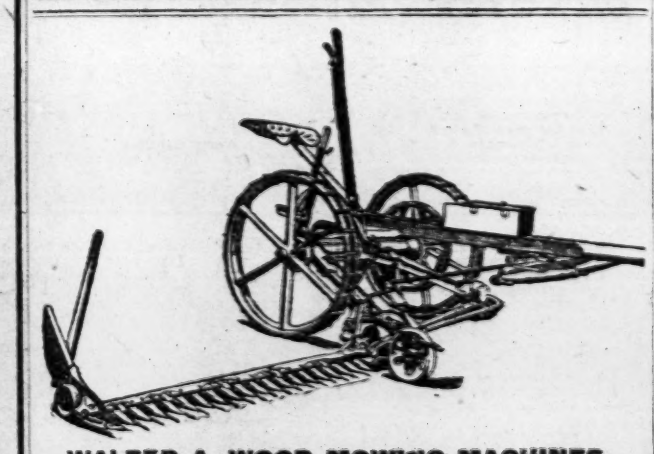
BEST AUTO GASOLINE

15½c Per Gallon.

F. O. B. Wilmington, in Galvanized Iron Barrels, we paying return freight on iron barrels.

CAPE FEAR OIL CO.

For Auto Lubrication.
Use Our Pennsylvania "AUTOIL."



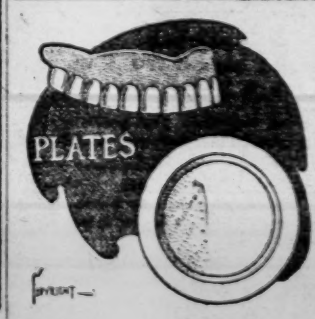
WALTER A. WOOD MOWING MACHINES AND HORSE RAKES

We are this day receiving our first carload of these Superior Machines. We will put them up against any machine sold and controlled by the great Harvester Trust.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.

East Carolina Distributing Agents.

PURCELL BUILDING. WILMINGTON, N. C.



Different Kinds of Plates

in this busy world for different uses. But the right kind of plate, the one that serves for both health and beauty is the

DENTAL

plate, madam, that adds to the charm of your smile. This Dental office is managed by experts in all branches of dentistry, Gold Crowns, Bridge Work, Fillings, etc. Painless extractions always. No charge for examination. Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty. My prices are less. All work guaranteed.

DR. CULBRETH'S Dental Parlors

Phone 608 Front and Princess Sts.

IN THE MOUNTAINS OF VIRGINIA

Massanetta Springs) Rockingham Co., Va.
Rawley Springs)

Massanetta water a pecific for malaria, kidney and stomach trouble.

Rawley water a strong and pure chalybeate with no equal among the mineral springs of America.

Opens June 1 and closes October 1.

Booklets and rate cards on application.

Both resorts owned and operated by

MASSANETTA & RAWLEY SPRINGS COMPANY, INC.

Box 274. Harrisonburg, Va.

Thermos Bottles

and other things to keep you KOOL

Peck and Holloway

FISHING TACKLE OUR SPECIALTY

Children's White Canvas Slippers

ANKLE STRAPS

Sizes 2 to 5..... 60

Sizes 5 to 8.....$1.00

HEWLETT & PRICE

24 NO. FRONT STREET

Oil Mill

AND

Fertilizer Machinery

We manufacture the Heavy strong type at the most reasonable prices. We invite you to call and see our plant.

Wilmington Iron Works

"THE IRON MEN"

Foot of Orange St., City.

Nitrate Soda

CLOSE PRICES for CASH Specialties: Molasses, Rice, Flour, Cakes, Candies, Can Goods and Drug Sundries. Send us your orders, or write for prices. Make our office headquarters when in City.

A. B. Croom, Jr., Company

WHOLESALE GROCERS

226 North Water Street.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executor and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Rachel Ann Gore, deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment of same, and all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to file same duly sworn to, as required by Law, with the undersigned, and if any claim is not presented within one year of this date, this notice will be plead in bar of any recovery being had thereon.

This 6th day of June, A. D., 1914.

M. J. CORBETT,
JULIA GORE,
Executor and Executrix of Rachel Ann Gore, deceased.

PREPARE BATTLESHIPS FOR THE COMING SALE

Navy Department Getting Vessels Ready for Greece

The Mississippi Will be Stripped of Her Aeronautic Appliances That Encumber Her Decks and Superstructure.

Washington, June 24.—Navy officials today were preparing to turn over the battleships Idaho and Mississippi to the Greek government. Final action on the naval appropriation bill, which includes authority for sale of the ships, will be taken in a day or two and as soon as the President has signed the measure the department will be ready to order the transfer.

It is left to the President and the Secretary of the Navy to name the sale price, the intention being to fix this at the actual cost of construction and equipment. This involves a rather complex calculation, but it is believed that $11,750,000 will be about the figure.

With the vessels will go most of the supplies now aboard and a full store of coal to carry them to their destination. There was some idea at one time of taking out the "fire control" or system of electric communication by which the commanding officer of the ship is enabled to point and fire every gun fro mthe bridge or conning tower. This is a peculiarly American development, but the system as installed on the Idaho and Mississippi is fairly well known in other navies and has been much improved upon.

According to the tentative plan of transfer the Idaho which is now at Gibraltar, will be sent northward to Gravesend, England, where she will be met by the battleship Alabama, now in reserve at the Philadelphia navy yard, which will take off her personnel including the Annapolis midshipmen, now on their summer cruise. Then the Idaho will be manned by a Greek naval crew.

The Mississippi now at Pensacola will be sent to a Nothern navy yard, probably Boston to be stripped of the aeronautic appliances that encumber her deck and superstructure. Her personnel will be transferred to the North Carolina now in reserve at Boston and Greek sailors will be on hand to take her across the Atlantic.

The possibility of an actual outbreak of hostilities between Greece and Turkey is being considered in connection with the arrangements for the sale of the ships. In the event of actual war and a proper declaration by either party or both, the sale could not be consummated or ships delivered without a violation of neutrality.

CONFIDENT REBELS WILL PARTICIPATE

(Continued from Page One.)

been reported that on the arrival of Mr. Calderon and his associates, in Washington, Rafael Zubaran, chief Carranza agent here, and Luis Cabrera, his assistant, would be withdrawn, or in great measure eliminated from the diplomatic equation. Tonight it was declared Mr. Calderon and his associates are not coming here to succeed or depose anybody, but to cooperate with them and to aid in the solution of the Mexican problem.

The report yesterday that Juan F. Urquidi, of the Constitutionalist agency here, who met Mr. Calderon in New Orleans, would proceed to Saltillo to see Gen. Carranza was revived today. Officials of the Washington government tonight denied the report from New Orleans attributed to Mr. Calderon purporting to give demands made by the United States on Gen. Carranza through which Constitutionalist representatives would be admitted to the mediation conference at Niagara Falls. It was emphatically stated that the United States never made any conditions and it was held here that the stipulations attributed to Mr. Calderon included demands that might properly have come from Huerta delegates to the mediation conference. As it further was suggested, they might have been transmitted by the mediators to Gen. Carranza during the earlier stages of the conference. It was pointed out that the United States in view of the positive position it has taken throughout the mediaion proceedings would not have made demands on the Constitutionalists which it was impossible for them to accept.

Statement Given Out.

New Orleans, June 24.—What purported to be details of the demands made by the United States upon Gen. Venustiano Carranza, through which Carranza's representatives would be admitted to the mediation conference at Niagara Falls, were given out here today by Fernando Iglesias Calderon, chief of the Liberal party in Mexico, en route to Washington in connection with the Mexican problem.

Aside from the armistice feature which Carranza refused to consider, Calderon said it was demands concerning disposal of religious questions and the time when elections should take place which greatly interested the Constitutionalists.

According to the statement of the Liberal party leader today, the United States demanded that all property of the Catholic church confiscated by the Constitutionalists should be returned to the church, that building destroyed should be paid for, that priests should be protected and that priests driven from the country should be allowed to return.

To this Carranza replied, according to Calderon's statement, that the Constitutionalist laws of reform provided that all church property should go to the State when needed and also that the priests must go.

Calderon also stated that Carranza refused to accede to the demand for elections as soon as the revolution is ended. His reply to that, according to the statement, was that elections could not take place when banditry has ceased, therefore, he would not agree to the plan of holding an election until several leaders now classed as bandits had been crushed.

Another demand, according to the statement, was that Huerta should be protected, to which Carranza is reported to have replied that according to the Aztec law Huerta must die and the Constitutionalist chief refused to acquiesce in the demand.

That Carranza also refused to obligate the Constitutionalists to pay debts incurred by the Huerta government, was another assertion included in the Calderon statement.

EDITORS FEAST ON THOUCHT FOOD

(Continued From Pge 5)

honor of the association. In a vote to decide the matter taken several months ago, Mr. Hapgood was practically the unanimous choice of the members of the association to deliver the speech as guest of honor. Mr. Hapgood will arrive today. The public is cordially invited to hear his address this evening at 8:30. His subject will be "The Southern Editor's Big Job."

The members of the association will leave the Oceanic Hotel this afternoon at 3 o'clock in special cars and be brought to 17th and Market streets, where they will be met with automobiles and carried for a ride over the county roads. On their return to the sound at 6 o'clock special cars will carry them back across to the hotel.

Visitors Enthusiastic.

The members of the association are enthusiastic over the manner in which they are being cared for and entertained. Manager Chas. E. Hooper, of the Oceanic, and his efficient staff of assistants, headed by popular Will Pennington, are overlooking nothing that will add to the comfort and pleasure of the editors, and many compliments have been paid them for their efforts. Chairman Benj. Bell, of the refreshment committee, has also been on the job and has added to the entertainment of the delegates by providing for the comforts of the inner man.

Among those in attendance registered at the Oceanic Hotel are the following:

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Thompson, Chapel Hill; B. H. and J. A. R. Noell, Roxboro; L. Mills Kitchin, Scotland Neck; Theo. Partrick, Jr., D. M. Partrick, Clinton; John E. Ray, Raleigh; R. W. Barrett, Charlotte; Clarence Poe, Raleigh; H. L. Story, Edenton; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. London, Pittsboro; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hammer and daughter, Asheboro; Miss Carrie M. Jackson, Miss C. London, Pittsboro; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hildebrand, Greensboro; Isaac S. London, Siler City; H. A. Query, Gastonia; A. O. Lloyd, Gastonia Chamber of Commerce; John M. Oglesby, Concord; Ora L. Jones, Brevard; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cook and Mrs. Brown, of Concord; William Laurie Hill, Presbyterian Standard, Charlotte; Bayless Cade, Shelby; J. R. Sherrill, Concord; Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Register, Mrs. M. M. Schultz, Charlotte; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Deaton and two children, Mooresville; W. B. Harker, Maxton; W. E. Dockery, Rockingham; Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Clark, Statesville; Mr. and Mrs. Wade H. Harris, Miss Cora Annette Harris, Miss Lula Springs, Charlotte; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Varner, Lexington; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Page, King's Mountain; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Durham; Miss Lucile Mae Smith, Hendersonville; Bion H. Butler, Raeford; Trelyon Browne and little son, Laurinburg; Mrs. T. B. Henry, Mrs. J. G. Boylin, Annie Boylin, Betsy Boylin, Wadesboro; L. E. Huggins, G. M. Garrison, Marshville; W. A. Spencer, Baltimore; S. E. Whitten, Marion, S. C.; A. J. Jones, Rich Square; J. M. L. Lyerly, Miss Sudie Lyerly, Crescent; Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Cooper, Enfield; T. G. Cobb, Miss Donnie Cobb, Miss Annie Cobb, Morganton; F. H. May, Wendell.

Dr. E. K. Graham, of Chapel Hill, and Mrs. Graham; W. C. Dowd and W. C. Dowd, Jr., of Charlotte, are guests at the Seashore Hotel. Editor James H. Caine, of the Asheville Citizen, is a guest at the cottage of Mr. James H. Cowan, on the beach.

Other newspaper men who are here are L. B. Weathers, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hoey, of Shelby; E. J. Hale, Jr., Fayetteville; Archibald Johnson, Thomasville, Fred Mintz, Mt. Olive.

PRETTY HOME WEDDING.

Miss Mary Allen and Mr. R. J. Benton Married at Bolton.

(Special Star Correspondence)

Bolton, N. C., June 24.—A pretty home wedding was celebrated at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. S. K. Allen, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when her daughter, Miss Mary Allen, was given in marriage to Mr. Robert James Benton, the popular and efficient agent of the Atlantic Coast Line at this place. The officiating minister was Rev. G. T. Adams, of Wilmington.

The home was beautifully decorated with native pines, bambo, potted plants and cut flowers. There were 40 or 50 guests present including quite a party from Wilmington.

The bridal party entered the hall to the strains of the march from Lohengrin played softly by Miss Louise Sholar. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. H. I. Allen. The maid of honor was Miss Lois Allen, sister of the bride. The best man was Mr. B. F. King, Jr., of Wilmington.

The maid of honor was attired in a gown of white and carried a pretty bouquet of white carnations. The bride was dressed in a traveling suit of tango brown with hat and gloves to match and carried a bouquet of Bride roses.

At the conclusion of the ceremony after receiving the congratulations of those present refreshments consisting of ice cream and cake were served by Misss Maggie Floyd, Jean Innis, Estelle Grice, Hattie and Katherine King. As the guests arrived they were met on the porch by Misses Edelweiss King, May Gates and Varina Yopp, who served refreshing punch.

Accompanied by the guests the bridal couple went to the station, where they boarded the southbound train for a trip of ten days to Southern cities. Upon their return they will make their home at Bolton.

Among the out-of-town guests present were Mrs. A. Benton, of Clinton, mother of the groom; Mrs. E. L. Clarke, of Fayetteville; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Yopp, Mrs. C. E. Clarke, Mrs. E. L. Norwood, Mr. J. T. Sholar and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. King.

Washington, June 24.—President Wilson today agreed to receive on June 30th a deputation of 700 woman suffragists representing the organized club women of the country, headed by Mrs. Harvey W. Willis. They will urge him to support the suffrage constitutional amendment.

Keep Away From Them.

The world is full of vice and temptation and pitfalls, as the pessimists say, but somehow or other none of these things really bother the man who has made up his mind to be decent and succeed.—Detroit Free Press.

Shattered Hopes.

He (anxiously)—I understand your father speaks very highly of me? She—Yes, but he doesn't mean a word of it. He—Are you sure of that? She—Certainly. He does it just to torment mother.—Chicago News.

GEORGE W. PERKINS IS VIGOROUSLY DEFENDED

By Roosevelt on His Arrival in New York

Colonel Reiterates His Belief in Chairman of National Executive Committee—Must Read Him Out Too.

New York, June 24.—Theodore Roosevelt, who returned to America on the Imperator tonight, vigorously defended George W. Perkins, chairman of the Progressive National Executive committee, whose resignation as chairman was demanded recently by Amos Pinchot. Mr. Pinchot had declared Mr. Perkins' affiliation with certain big business interests made him unfit to hold his position.

"When they read Perkins out," said Col. Roosevelt, "they will have to read me out too."

The Colonel reiterated that he would not be a candidate for the Governorship of New York this fall. He said his health was all right now and that he would speak at Pittsburg June 30th.

"I shall not be able to speak in the open air or make continuous speaking trips," the colonel said. "However, I shall be able to deliver a certain number of speeches indoors."

"Mr. Perkins," declared the Colonel in his reference to the National Executive chairman, "has been, on the whole, the most useful member of the Progressive party. He has striven in absolutely good faith for all of the principles of the party. As for reading him out of the party, when that is done, they will have to read me out, too."

Col. Roosevelt gave out a letter from Dr. Hamilton Rice, the explorer, in which Dr. Rice said he was mistaken when he questioned the discovery of the River of Doubt. He said he realized this after he heard Colonel Roosevelt lecture.

Col. Roosevelt was met at quarantine by Mrs. Roosevelt, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Derby, his son-in-law, and daughter, Archie Roosevelt, Quentin Roosevelt, W. Emlin Roosevelt, Geo. W. Perkins and Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port. The Colonel proceeded to Oyster Bay.

Must Run for Governor.

Washington, June 24.—After conferences with members of his party in the House, Representative Murdock, the Progressive leader, said tonight: "I have met no one among the Progressives from New York who is not in favor of Roosevelt's candidacy for Governor. It looks to me as if they will force him into the race.

CONCLUDED TERMS FOR SETTLEMENT

(Continued from Page One.)

ed to have the Constitutionalists and Huerta government compose their differences as a previous condition for the settling of the international problem.

Up to the Mexicans.

The results of the mediators' work tonight places the issue now squarely before the representatives of the two warring factions. On them will rest the responsibility for a failure or success of the peace plans as a whole. Cabrera, Zubaran and Vasconcelos, the Constitutionalist delegates are in Washington and should arrive here within a day or two.

The sending to Washington of Fernando Iglesias Calderon, who it had been expected would head the Constitutionalist delegation, caused some confusion in plans, but it was believed tonight that Calderon's mission to the capital merely was to substitute for Zubaran during his absence from Washington. Cabrera and Vasconcelos originally were designated by Gen. Carranza to attend the mediation conferences.

There was little said here tonight about Gen. Villa's attitude toward the sending of delegates, but it was believed he was in thorough accord with the proposition. Reliable information has come that he is ready to accept the result of the conferences and it is not unlikely that he will be kept informed of its progress.

The Careful Scots.

A Scot and his wife came to London, and the worthy pair were in a hundred fears concerning the diabolical ingenuity of London thieves.

As they took their first walk down the Strand the husband whispered of a sudden hoarsely in her ears, "Janet, wumman, hast thou got thy teeth fexed feermly in thy gums?"

"Na, na," she answered; "A'm no sich a fule! I've left 'em safely lockit awa' in the portmonty!"—London Chronicle.

Rakish.

Many persons who rake through another's character with a fine tooth comb to discover a fault could find one with considerable less trouble by going over their own character with a horse rake.—New Orleans Picayune.

Sure Cures.

The only sure thing about a sure cure for anything is that it isn't.—Chicago News.

Aunt Sally's Advice to Beauty Seekers

K. C. F. says: "My skin becomes so greasy every summer, and this so attracts dust and dirt, I have an awful time keeping my face clean looking. Can you suggest anything?" The method mentioned in reply to Elodie will overcome this condition.

D. N. A. writes: "How can I get rid of crowsfeet and wrinkles about the mouth corners?" Use a wash lotion prepared by dissolving 1 oz. powdered saxolite in ½ pt. witch hazel. This tightens the skin, dispersing the wrinkles, and its tonic effect is most Can temporary.

Elodie says: "My freckles are worse than ever this year, made doubly conspicuous by a pallid complexion. Is there any cure?" Ask your druggist for an ounce of mercolized wax, apply nightly like cold cream, removing in the morning with warm water. As the wax gradually, harmlessly absorbs the affected cuticle, not only will the freckles vanish, but the new and younger skin which appears will have a healthy color.—Woman's Realm.

MRS. L. E. M. FREEMAN DEAD.

Wife of Professor in Meredith College Passes.

Raleigh, N. C., June 24.—The funeral of Mrs. L. E. M. Freeman, wife of Dr. Freeman, of the chair of Biblical Literature in Meredith College, was conducted this afternoon by Dr. Vann, president of the college, assisted by Dr. O'Kelly, of the First Baptist church. She leaves a husband and a little son, two years old. A little daughter died a few weeks ago.

Business Locals

CHICKENS—Fine lot of Spring chickens 30 to 50 cents. Fresh country eggs, 25 cents dozen. Peaches, 50 cents basket. Water melons, 20 and 25 cents. Fine table butter, 3 lbs. for $1.00, at C. H. Bornemann's. 'Phone 853. Je25-1t*

FOR RENT—Four furnished rooms for the summer. Price, very reasonable. Address "Rooms," care Star. Je25-1t*

FOR SALE—Four fresh cows, from Benbow's Farm, Guilford county, N. C. Can be seen at 214 North 6th street. Je25-1t*

FOLLOW THE CROWD, to headquarters for bananas, oranges, lemons, water melons, etc. Wilmington Fruit Exchange, 119 North Water street. 'Phone 980. Je25-6t

FOR RENT—A large, delightfully cool room, southwest exposure, with modern conveniences. Gentlemen preferred. 216 North Second, between Grace and Chestnut. Phone 773. Je 24-tf

LUMINA—The finest pavilion in the South, an ideal place to spend the day. Tables provided free for picnic parties. Dancing, open air moving pictures every night during the week. Exhibition dances. Je 24-1t

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred mare, three years old well broke. Also buggy and harness. Will drive anywhere. Address E. L. W. King, care Jacobi Hdw. Co. Je 24-2t*

THE MEMBERS of the Moore's Creek Battle Ground Association are hereby called to meet Thursday, July 2nd, for the purpose of electing new officers and transacting other business of importance as may require attention. We are desirous of a full attendance, as there will be several matters of importance to come up before the members. E. E. Murphy, Secy. George J. Moore, president. je 24-28-30-3t

NEW SERIES—B. and L. Stock opens July 1st. Subscribe promptly. Mechanics Home Association, Walker Taylor, president; W. M. Cumming, secretary. Je 24-4t

MARRIAGE A Success with our aluminum kitchen ware outfit. Guaranteed for 15 years. In ten parts. Worth $22.11, for only $2.98. For particulars phone 1278-J. American Aluminum Mfg. Co. je 24-7t*

WANTED—Position by refined young man as clerk, traveling salesman or general office work. Have two years experience in office work. Address "Reference" care Star. Je 24-3t

WANTED—2,000 customers to shave at the Independent Barber Shop. We have eight first class white barbers. Satisfaction is our motto. Give us a trial and be convinced. H. J. McRae, Propr., 114 Princess street. Je 24-3t

FOR SALE—15 Eighty-eight note music rolls for all player pianos, in perfect condition, $7 cash. Only been played two or three times. Factory price thirteen dollars. Address "Music" care star. je 24-2t*

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH—Surf Side Cottage offers you cool and delightful rooms with excellent table board. Sea foods a specialty. 115 Wrightsville Beach. je 24-7t*

FOR RENT or sale, Greenfield Manor. Will sell three year lease at reasonable figure. Apply W. N. Rivenbark, Greenfield Park. Je 24-2t*

WANTED—A sawyer. Good all round mill man. W. S. Owen, Cluster Springs, Va., Halifax county. Je 24-26-28-3t*

WANTED To purchase a four or five passenger automobile. Must be in good condition and cheap. Would like to trade a nice young gentle driving horse for five passenger auto. No junk considered. J. G." care Star Je 24-6t

WANTED—Boarders. Nice, airy rooms. Good table. Mrs. M. C. Benson, 121 Market. Je23-3t*

FOR SALE—Five-passenger automobile, fully equipped and like new. Will sacrifice if taken at once. Apply Hopkins Furniture Co., 18 South Front street. je21-7t

DON'T WORRY over your moving. Let the Wilmington Furniture Co. do it. Long distance trips a specialty. Rates and facilities unexcelled. 'Phone 368. We do the work quick, without injury to goods. Try us. je21-1w

SPRING LAMB—Spring lamb. Native Spring lamb. Dressed chickens, young and grown. Very best of beef, veal, lamb and pork. Cantaloupes, very best of season. We solicit beach orders and pay special attention to them. Palace Market; 'phone 72. Je20-1tf

KENTUCKY Horse and Mule Co. has 25 head of good horses and mules, well seasoned, for hire or sale. You can find a good big horse or mule there any time. Prices reasonable; 17th and Dock. Ward Lutes, Sec'y-Treas. je21-7t

THE NORTHROP cottage is open for the season. Just below station 8. Sea food suppers a specialty. Mrs. Elizabeth McIntosh. Je20-7t

OLD PAPERS—A limited number of old newspapers suitable for wrapping or placing under carpets or matting, for sale at five cents per hundred. Apply at Star office. my22-tf

FOR SALE—Sound, gentle horse, Columbus buggy nice set harness, a bargain. See H. F. Farrow, at Champion Compress. je 17-tf.

BILLING, COPYING and circular work, small orders appreciated. None too large, none too small. The Wilmington Public Typewriting Co., 108 Princess Building. my31-tf

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU with a stenographer, book-keeper or clerk. Let us know your requirements. Only qualified help sent out. Address Wilmington Public Typewriting Co., 108 Princess Bldg. my31-tf

GO TO Capps-Griffith Plumbing Co. for plumbing material. Closets complete, $9.50; 4-inch soil pipe, 12 cents; oakum, 7c; pig lead, 7c. All other goods reasonable. 'Phone 1132. my27-tf

FOR RENT—Building and basement annex formerly occupied by Morning Star office. Twenty-two feet front by 60 feet depth; three floors. Possession given at once. Apply to J. H. Hinton, or at Morning Star office, 109 Chestnut st. ap8-tf

NEW HONEY, in one-pound sections; price 20c. per block, or 6 for $1, for a short time. Republic asparagus tips, only 25c. can; Sunbeam jams, all kinds only 25c. jar. Thomas Grocery Co., 525 North Fourth street; 'Phone 294. my22-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished rooms and cottages at Carolina Beach. Apply to Hans A. Kure. Je 10-tf.

FOR SALE—Entire stock of ladies' and gents' clothing, shoes, hats, caps and other merchandise in store No. 711 No. Fourth street, Wilmington, N. C., including lease of store, and stock in store at Long Creek N. C. Inventories and stocks can be examined by applying to F. J. Gooding, assignee of B. F. Penny & Co., 511 North Fourth street, or A. J. Marshall, attorney, Room 4, Odd Fellows' Building, Third and Princess street, any time before 12 o'clock noon on Friday, June 20th 1914. je19-8t*

VACATION TIME is coming. Why not see Uncle Charles for a good trunk or leather suit case? 'Phone 842, or call at No. 6 South Front street. my19-tf

A FULL LINE of shade trees, roses and shrubs. Buy home grown fruit trees at The Holland Nurseries, Castle Haynes N. C. je 17-we-su-tf.

DON'T WORRY—Men's and women's panamas cleaned and blocked. New trimmings. Palm Beach Suits cleaned, 75c. Coster's, 122 Market street; 'phone 148. je7-su,w,f-10t

THE HOLLAND NURSERIES, Castle Haynes, N. C. Dorothy Perkins climbing roses; the rose that is making Wilmington beautiful; $2 per dozen. je21,24,26-3t*

FOR SALE

100 Boxes Lemons, 100,000 Cigars of Various brands. Orders solicited.

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On account of the Fourth of July excursion, round trip tickets will be sold at very low fares at all stations on the Atlantic Coast Line, on July 2, 3 and 4, to all points within a radius of about three hundred and twenty five (325) miles from the selling point, limited returning to reach original starting point prior to midnight of July 7, 1914. Rates are not made to points north of Washington.

For full particulars regarding fares, schedules, etc., 'phone 160.

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